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A CHAPTER ON METEORS.

BY JASPER T. JENNINGS.

[From Ballou's Monthly for October.]

Slow from the sky the light of day declines;
Clearer within the dawn of glory shines,
Revealing, in the hour of nature's rest,
A world of wonders in the poet's breast.
Montgomery.

Probably there is no more interesting department of meteorological science than that relating to those strange and mysterious bodies termed aerolites and meteors. They suddenly appear to blaze forth, like a rocket, or fire-ball, quickly traversing across a considerable portion of the sky, illuminating for a moment the region over which they pass, and then they are gone. No one knows how or when these fiery objects originated, or from whence they come. A thousand different theories and speculations have been advanced by learned scientists and philosophers, but the wonderful process by which their form and shape was moulded, and their use and destination in the economy of the universe, is yet shrouded in the mystery of the unknown. Some suppose they are masses of matter from the depths of the earth's interior; that have been thrown out by the powerful action of volcanoes. Others think they are the smaller fragments of some large planet, which, countless ages ago, burst asunder by some frightful collision; and that they have been coursing round the sun ever since; until crossing the orbit or path of the earth at a time when it was passing near, they came within the limits of its attraction, and were drawn from their course to it; and the friction of the earth's atmosphere, as they entered it at a rapid rate, heated them until they became glowing incandescent masses. Some believe they are thrown from volcanoes on the moon; and having reached a point beyond the limits of its attraction, some of them come within the attractive influence of the earth, and are drawn to it, as in the theory given above. Another theory is, that innumerable millions of them are constantly traversing the boundless regions of space, and that the principal part of those which come within the sphere of the earth's attraction are burned up and dissipated by the heat generated by passing through the atmosphere; but that nothing is really lost or annihilated; and they descend to the earth in the form of a fine dust or infinitesimal powder; and it has been thought that a half ton of this "star dust" falls upon the earth's surface every day. If this theory be correct, the earth must be gradually growing larger and larger from year to year, and though a few centuries might not make any perceivable difference, a hundred millions of years might bring about a considerable change. Some think comets are formed of a number of large meteors, which have been drawn together by attraction; and that some time, in some distant future, they may become planets, adapted to the wants of intelligent beings, and the various forms of both animate and inanimate life. They argue that the earth has passed through these same preparatory stages; that it was a mass of meteors, then a comet, and then a primary world. Another hypothesis to account for meteoric origin, is that they have some time raised from the earth's surface, in the form of gases, or exhalation; that by mutual attraction the minute particles collected in vapory clouds or masses, and solidifying in the upper regions of the atmosphere, descended to the earth in their developed gravity alone. Others conjecture that they are diminutive satellites, which have revolved round the world for ages, as the world revolves round the sun.

Such are a few of the many different theories and speculations advanced by learned astronomers and philosophers. We do not wish to say that they are all without foundation, because we do not know; but some of them appear to present objections which we cannot well get over by any known mode of reasoning, and we cannot make the theory plain until we can. If they proceed from either terrestial volcanoes or gaseous exhalations, they would, unless governed by some different law than any with which we are are acquainted, descend like any other falling body. Instead of this, they move with much greater velocity than any such force could impart to them; and instead of descending in a verticle direction, toward the centre of the earth, as all other falling bodies do, they often move in almost a horizontal direction. No known currents of the atmosphere could change the course of a heavy falling body to this extent, and we wait for more and stronger evidence in support of these theories. If they are satellites revolving round the earth, their rate of motion could not be less than five miles per second or more than seven. If their velocity was less than five miles per second, they would fall to the earth; and if it was greater than seven, they would recede from it; flying away into the unlimited regions of space, never to return. Now the velocity of meteors and aerolites is often much greater than either of these figures, and if they are satellites the principles of centrifugal force and attraction must govern them in a manner not easily understood.

The theory that they have been ejected from volcanoes on the moon also has many serious objections, which we have not space at present to describe; besides most astronomers are agreed that the moon has long been a dead and barren planet; and her former volcanoes have long since ceased their action. The conjecture that they are the fragments of some disruptured planet is probably more groundless than either of the others. Man's works may and often do collide and smash; but God's works are not made thus. They are perfect; and they do not get behind time and come in collision like two railway trains. They are governed by fixed and eternal laws; and be assured the mighty worlds of the universe are not running at random. Such a collision of worlds would probably break the nicely adjusted balance of others, and the star system would go down in wreck and ruin.

One of the most noted meteors of modern times was the Weston meteor; so called on account of the town of that name in the southwestern part of Connecticut, over which it passed December 14, 1807. It appeared nearly half as large as the full moon, and was exceedingly brilliant. For a brief moment, as it swept majestically across the cloudless sky, it presented a sublime spectacle. Suddenly it burst to fragments: and three heavy reports, like the discharge of artillery, shook the ground. A great number of lesser explosions immediately ensued, and the heavy rumbling sound rolled away like distant thunder. At the same time a whistling sound was heard near the town above alluded to, succeeded by a dull thud, like the falling of a heavy body. It was soon ascertained that a meteoric stone had fallen upon a rock near by, the broken fragments of which were still warm. Another portion came to the earth about five miles away; tearing up the turf, and burying itself in the ground to the depth of two feet. Many fragments were scattered over the vicinity, the entire weight of which was estimated to be several hundred pounds. It first became visible about thirty miles west of Albany, at an elevation of about eighty miles; and sweeping to the southeast, passing over more than a hundred miles in about seven seconds, exploded but a short distance from Long Island Sound, at an elevation of only eight miles above the earth's surface. It was mainly composed of silex and oxyd of iron, with a little sprinkling of magnesia, nickel, and sulphur. One of the larger fragments weighing about thirty-six pounds, may now be seen in the Cabinet of Yale College.

Early in the morning of the 14th of July, 1847, two tremendous explosions were heard in the heavens over Brannan, in Bohemia; and at the came instant two vivid streams of fire were seen to descend to the earth like immense flashes of lightning. Upon examining the spot where they struck a fresh hole was discovered in the ground, and buried at the bottom was a mass of iron weighing forty-two pounds, which for six hours afterward remained so hot that it could not be held in the hand. It was placed in the cabinet at Vienna. The other portion fell upon the roof of a building some distance away, and broke through several large pieces of timber, filling the minds of the people near by with terror and dismay.

Herschel tells us that four instances are recorded of persons being killed by the fall of these bodies. In the year 465 B. C., a meteoric stone fell at Ægos, Patmos, as large as two millstones; and another fell in the river st Narni, in the year 621, which was of such size that it projected like a huge rock four feet above the surface of the water. These, however, are small in comparison with the immense masses that have been found in more recent times. In 1788, a vast body of meteoric iron weighing nearly thirteen tons was discovered half buried in the earth on the great plain near Buenos Ayres, in South America. How long it had lain there was unknown. A stupendous aerolite weighing twenty-five tons was found on the west coast of Greenland, by a Swedish expedition to the Polar regions, and a fragment taken to the Royal Academy of Stockholm. The Museum of the Jardin des Plantes, at Paris, contains among other scientific curiosities an iron meteor weighing twelve hundred pounds. It was found at La Caille, in 1828. The British Museum has an aerolite weighing over four tons, found a few years since near Melbourne, Australia. It is said to be the largest meteoric mass possessed by any scientific institution. Here, also, may be seen a fragment of the famous Otumpa, aerolite, weighing fourteen hundred pounds, found in South America, in 1784. The entire mass from which it was taken was estimated to weigh over sixteen tons.

A wonderful meteor, estimated by some to be half a mile in diameter, passed over the whole of Europe, from Shetland to Rome, on the 18th of August, 1783. Its altitude was thought to be about fifty miles above the earth's surface, and its velocity thirty miles a second. Its light far exceeded that of the full moon; and as it was very brilliant observers might easily have been deceived in regard to the magnitude of the actual body. Notwithstanding its great size, its form was observed to change as it passed rapidly along and dividing quietly into several separate bodies, each flew on in parallel courses, followed by long trails of silvery light.

Ærolites are generally of a pyramidal form, and coated with a melted shining substance of a dark color, some what resembling the glazing of half-melted brick. They are different from any known natural composition of the earth, and usually contain considerable iron and nickel. Shooting stars appear entirely different from the class of meteors we have been describing, being much less brilliant, and never heard to explode. But this may be all on account of their great distance. They can occasionally be seen during almost any clear night, but are commonly more abundant in August and November. The most remarkable meteoric display on record was the celebrated shower of stars of the 13th of November, 1833. Some of your older readers may well remember it. All the stars in the blue concave of heaven seemed falling. Millions of fire-balls and streaks of light darted downward, almost as thick as snow-flakes in a snow-storm. Thousands arose from their beds to witness the most magnificent display of Nature's fireworks ever beheld by man. The commenced about two o'clock in the morning, and continued until the superior light of the rising sun rendered them invisible. Many naturally timid and nervous persons who had never heard of such a thing before believed the judgment day was at hand, and God was raining fire from heaven to burn up the world. Intelligent people looked upon the wondrous phenomenon with awe and amazement, while the frightened in some instances huddled together, trembling with fear, expecting every moment to see the heavens part and roll away, and to hear the sound of the Archangel's trump calling the dead to judgment. But the morning came as usual, and when the evening came again the phenomenon had passed away. Scores of different theories were advanced by different scientists to account for it, most of which were but mere speculations, devoid of actual proof. Some supposed they were electric sparks; and the dampness of the atmosphere dissipated them before they reached the ground. Others thought the earth was passing through the tail of the comet; and fiction of the atmosphere aided in producing the phenomenon; while another theory was that there was a vast concourse of meteors passing around the sun in a regular orbit, which crossed the track of the earth at a certain point, and when they happen to cross near together, which occurs once in about thirty-three years, a shower of stars is the result. Similar showers have occurred in 1799, 1823, and 1866.

The larger meteors are sometimes seen in the daytime. A few years since. I saw a very brilliant one, when the sun was shining brightly. It was a beautiful morning in August, and not a cloud was visible. The sun was about a quarter of an hour above the horizon not a breath of air was stirring. All at once I became sensible that a new blaze of light, which appeared to be in motion, was shining. Turning my gaze to the north, I beheld a dazzling meteor resembling a bright ball of flame, in appearance nearly one-third as large as the sun, moving rapidly in a southeast direction. It glowed like a furnace; and showers of sparks flew from it in profusion, while a long trail of vapory light marked its pathway. It was about twenty-five degrees above the northern horizon when I first saw it, and when it had reached a point nearly in the direction of the sun from my place of observation, it burst to fragments. I heard no sound of an explosion, though the smoke was plainly visible for a quarter of an hour.

About the middle of the forenoon of the 15th of November, 1859, a very vivid fire-ball suddenly made its appearance over southern New Jersey; though at the time the sun was sending forth its brilliant rays from an unclouded sky. It seemed to fall almost directly downward; and the flash was witnessed by hundreds of people, from Massachusetts to Virginia. A terrific explosion ensued, as though a thousand cannon had been discharged in concert. The solid earth seemed to tremble, and as the waves of the mighty sound rolled away in the distance, nervous and superstitious mortals who happened to live near the spot where the explosion took place, thanked God that the world still survived. People at a distance who haerd the rumbling jar, but did not observe the flash, listened with fear and apprehension, believing it to be the shock of an earthquake. A column of smoke several miles in length and a thousand feet in diameter floated in the atmosphere for a considerable time. The velocity of this meteor was over twenty miles a second.

The ignorant and superstitious in all ages have ever looked upon these mysterious bodies with fear and alarm; believing them to be forrunners or warnings of pestilence, famine, war, and dire calamity. Thus the great meteor of 1860, witnessed by thousands over a large extent of country, was declared to be the precursor of the great civil war that followed. Strange that people of this enlightened age should look upon the works of Nature in this light. They are but the agents of the Almighty Creator, performing their destined parts in accordance with his holy will; and how do we know but that instead of being messengers of divine wrath they may be replacing worn-out and exhausted ingredients of the earth, or renovating and cleansing the atmosphere, and thus rendering the earth healthy and productive, or the air we breath pure and invigorating. Instead of bringing disease and destruction, they may, for aught we know, be the means of promoting health, sustaining life, and saving the world from calamity. At any rate there is no probable cause for alarm, and why should we fear when we are assured that the wondrous works of Nature are ever guided by Him who doeth all things well.

SILENT FOR FORTY YEARS.

A DELAWARE COUNTY FAMILY'S STRANGE BEHAVIOR.

A most singular tale of domestic infelicity, extending over a period of forty years, comes from Media, Delaware county. On the Providence road, a mile and a-half from this pretty little town, near the Rose Tree Hotel, lives Mrs. Isaac Yarnall, whose husband for forty years prior to his demise, which occurred a few years ago, never addressed a word to his wife. The latter did likewise, though both lived under the same roof during all those years. Old Isaac Yarnall first settled where his wife and family are now located fully a half century ago. Mrs. Yarnall, who is now 94 years of age, is spoken of as being a quiet, kind and clever neighbor, though extraordinarily headstrong. This characteristic, it is said, was the principal feature in the composition of her husband, who otherwise bore the reputation of being a fair, square man.

This same stubbornness was not alone confined to the parents, for the three daughters and two sons were also imbued with it to a remarkable degree. The only children living are the daughters, not one of whom has exchanged a word with one another for years, though they too dwell together with the mother in the commodious, antiquated farm house near the Rose Tree Inn. These peculiarities of the family are known to all the farmers for miles around. What at first appeared surprising and inexplicable has become so commonplace that the strange doings of the Yarnalls have long ceased to be subject of comment among the country folk of the section. Isaac Yarnall was an industrious and thrifty tiller of the soil. He plodded along diligently and saved his hard-earned dollars until he amassed sufficient to purchase a hundred-acre farm. This he worked until his death, and by judicious investments managed to leave behind him the snug sum of $25,000, on which the family are now living.

The trouble between himself and wife was brought about in this way: Mrs. Yarnall was bequeathed a small sum of money by a relative, which her husband desired to use in purchasing farming implements and otherwise improving the property. His better half said no. Isaac vowed that unless he was given the money he would never speak another word to her. True to his vow he steadfastly refrained from speaking for forty long years. The daughters who were nothing but mere than children when this falling out occurred, tried to get the father and mother to make up, but failed.

Reared under such surroundings it is not surprising that when the girls grew to womanhood they should take sides with their disagreeing parents. One upheld the father, another the mother, while the third, after vainly trying to bring about a harmonious feeling between all hands, became disheartened and gave up the task. The daughters have, since they quarreled, always ignored each other's presence. At the father's funeral a carriage was provided for the girls to convey them to the cemetery. When the funeral cortege was leaving the house the girls found they were expected to ride together. They at first refused, but persistent coaxing and the fear of creating a scene sufficed to induce them to stifle their repugnant feelings for the time being, and the daughters rode off together. A stranger visiting the Yarnall's would fail to discover at the first any family differences. The old lady and the three daughters address the conversation entirely to the visitor and wait patiently until each question is answered before propounding another. When alone they eat together, but never speak, and move about the house utterly oblivious of each other's presence.—*Philadelphia Record.*

CONSUL CATLIN was driving out a short time ago in the suburbs of Stuttgart, Germany, and as he passed a carriage containing one of the royal family he bowed with so much elegance and grace that he received in reply a winning smile from the leading lady. Then turning to his friend on the left he remarked, with characteristic pungency, "You see the right bower always takes the queen." Being a worthy representative of this great country, he spoke by the card.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.—Hires' Improved Root Beer package makes five gallons of a delicious, wholesome, sparkling temperance beverage. Ask your druggist for it, or sent by mail for twenty-five cents. Charles E. Hires, 48 North Delaware Avenue, Philadelphia, Pa. [6-9.-13t.]

THE DOUBLE RESCUE.

"A dreadful night—O, a dreadful night!" murmured the young wife with a shudder, as screening the pane with her hand from the bright firelight she attempted, but in vain, to penetrate the storm and darkness without. "God grant he may be near," and with this heartfelt petition she turned from the window, seated herself and took up her knitting.

Cheerful, homelike was the aspect of that humble apartment. Near the fire, whose brisk blaze filled the room with a ruddy glow, sang the waiting tea-kettle; while a neatly spread supper table occupied the centre of the floor.

Slowly and distinctly the tall clock at the back part of the room told the hour of eight. The young woman put aside her task, and once more went to the window. The tempest had not in the least abated, but raged with the fury of a thousand uncaged lions, and seemed still increasing. Fearful indeed was that evening's elemental warfare over that bleak Canadian plain!

"Yet he comes not—my husband. Merciful Heaven befriend me!" Tears gathered in the eyes of the gentle, devoted wife.—Then Hope repeated her whisperings, and in imagination the young wife beheld the sturdy form of her beloved nobly breasting the storm, and step by step nearing his home in safety. Already she seemed pouring for him the fragrant, steaming beverage, and listened to his expressions of thankfulness for surrounding blessings. About noon of that day he had left home on foot intending to transact business in a village five miles distant and return by nightfall.

At that time no signs of an immediate storm were apparent, but as the day drew near its close the clouds began to gather thick and heavy, and the snow to fall in huge, feathery flakes. Faster and faster it descended, till all the air seemed filled by one mighty avalanche. Three hours had passed, and the storm-god in all his terrible fury was yet abroad.

At length calmness could be maintained by the waiting wife no longer. Hope and trust had died within her bosom.

Vainly did she endeavor to persuade herself into the belief that the fierceness of the storm had prevented her husband from leaving the village—she would not be deceived. He would never voluntarily abandon her thus to loneliness and awful uncertainty. No, the assurance was all too undoubted, that the cold and the tempest had overpowered him on his way, and he had sunk amid the drifting snows to perish.

Suddenly she pa ussd, while every feature speaks desperate resolve. See, she hurriedly envelopes herself in cloak and hood, and now with firm steps moves toward the door. Upon what is she determined? Surely she will not expose that frail form to the strife that rages without!

But yes; she lifts the latch, and uncloses the door. On the instant a furious gust drove a portion of the snow, which had accumulated against the panels, to the opposite side of the room. Unable to compete with its rage, the agonized wife shrank back, and applying her whole strength to the door forced it again to its place, between herself and the rough element without.

She waited but a moment, however; the next she had rushed forth, closed the door behind her, and was plunging wildly down the snow-filled path.

The storm was over, the clouds were beginning to break, and let down the rays of the moon, whose broad dice had just risen above the horizon. But while the snow had ceased to fall, the cold had grown more intense, and the wrath of the wind was nothing spent.

Onward tolled the solitary female through the blinding, suffocating snow, which was constantly being hurled against her; and ever and anon a blast, fiercer than the others, compelled her to halt for a moment and bury her face in the folds of her cloak.

It was a dreary waste over which she had to pass; no cottage window sent forth a cheering gleam; only a snow-covered plain and barren trees in the distance could be seen.

And now, when nearly a mile lay between her and home, the wife felt herself exhausted and benumbed by cold to a degree that she could proceed no further. The sharp winds pierced her garments as if they had been but a robe of muslin, and put to the torture every fibre of her frame. Her limbs refused longer to obey her will, her breath was gone, her very heart's blood seemed turned to ice. She tottered, and fell, and the same blast that bore her down wrapped her in a shroud of snow.

But exerting herself to the utmost, she rose to her feet again, for her last glance had rested on a dark object a short distance in advance, and the possibility of it being him she sought nerved her to make one more effort. Fixing her eyes upon the object which had attracted her attention, she struggled forward, and reached it just as her last remnant of strength was expended.

It was indeed her husband! He had contended with the elements, until chilled, wearied, and almost breathless, he had sunk down in the path in order to recover himself for a further effort. No thought of perishing had passed the strong man's mind; but no sooner did muscular action cease than the lethargy which, but for timely breaking, would have ended in death, was upon him. All sense of suffering fled, gay colors floated before his sight, and the sound of the angry blast seemed sweetest music.

How long he had remained thus he knew not, when suddenly the voice of his wife exclaimed, "Thank God, we die together!" sounded faintly in his ears; and the same instant he felt her prostrate form and encircling arms. These quickly aroused them to a sense of their situation, and that sense warmed the congealing life-current, and sent it lightning-like through its channels.

The knowledge of the danger—the certain death—to which his idolized companion was exposed, and from which he alone could save her, at once raised him above the power of fatigue and cold. Starting to his feet, he folded her insensible form to his bosom and bore it toward their home, as if she had been the merest infant.

The blast to him was but a zephyr, the snowdrifts but unresisting air. He paused not until the cottage was reached, where the wife was presently restored to animation, and both to happiness. Each had saved the other from a fearful death.

STRUCK DUMB WITH FEAR.

A WOMAN LOSES HER VOICE FOR TWO WEEKS.

Mrs. Mary Cooper, a young woman who lives on the Summerton pike, in the Twenty-third ward, a few rods from the Bustleton school-house, has suddenly recovered her speech, having been struck dumb by fright for two weeks. Mrs. Cooper was able yesterday to relate the particulars of the strange occurrence and her impressions during the time she remained speechless.

She says that on Friday, the 1st day of September, a man in a terrible condition of drunkenness and suffering from violent mania a potu, ran into her house, followed by a mob of men and boys. She is subject to fits of hysteria, and the drunken man frightened her so badly that she fell down in a spasm, and thinks that some person in the excitement of the chase stepped on her neck. At any rate, when she was restored to consciousness she was horrified to find that she could not speak a word—in fact that she had been stricken as dumb as if her tongue had been torn from her mouth. After the first day all of the nervousness consequent upon the spasm disappeared, and she was quite as well as usual and able to attend to her usual duties about the house, but every effort she made to speak caused violent pains in her throat and about the roots of her tongue.—She finally came to the conclusion that she would never be able to talk again, although Dr. Byers, a prominent physician of Bustleton, was attending her and told her that he hoped that her affliction would be but temporary. Day after day passed, however, and, although she could hear perfectly well, and seemed to be if possible in better health than usual, every effort to articulate a syllable was in vain. At times she would find herself involuntarily trying to speak, but only a jumbled gutteral sound followed. Whenever she made an attempt to utter a word or make a sound violent pains in her lungs and throat and in the back of her neck followed, until finally she determined to make no more efforts. A great many curious people came to see her, and some people supposed that she was "putting it all on." She at last refused to see any one, and settled down to the bitter conclusion that she would never recover her lost voice, and even began to learn the dumb alphabet in order to convey her wishes to her sister, who lived with her. In the meantime she used such signs as suggested themselve to her. Dr. Byers came to see her occasionally and gave her a prescription, which did not at first seem to relieve her, but she thinks now that it eased the pain in her throat. She describes her efforts to speak as like a person sick with pleurisy when he desired to take a long breath. At night she would be aroused from sleep by pains in her throat, due to involuntary efforts to speak while she was dreaming. Her sister thus describes what happeend when Mrs. Cooper first spoke: "My sister had gone to bed at about nine o'clock in the evening, and at 10 o'clock I went up stairs myself. We sleep together, and when I first went in the room there was no light there, and I could hear my sister breathing heavily, as if in a nightmare. I did not at once disturb her, but removed my clothing. I then aroused my sister in order to break what I thought was a bad dream, and she awoke with a start. I said: 'Mary, what's the matter?' I could not see much in the room at the time, and was frightened almost out of my senses by hearing some one exclaim in a deep voice: 'You get in bed.' I thought it was a man under the bed, and ran down stairs screaming 'thieves!' What I had heard did not sound like my sister's voice, and having become accustomed to consider her dumb, I was terribly frightened. In a moment, however, I saw my sister's head at the stair door and she was trying to speak. Finally, with an effort, she said: 'It was I. I can now talk.' I could hardly believe it."

At this point Mrs. Cooper took up the thread of the story. She said that when she had been aroused by her sister she did not think about her affliction; she was about half asleep, and involuntarily spoke. "It was," she said, "almost like tearing my throat to pieces when the sound came.—There was a sensation like needles being stuck into my chest and lungs, and the pain was terrible. After the first shock I felt relieved and found that I could talk a little, although the effort still caused me some pain.' Gradually the pain subsided, and now Mrs. Cooper talks quite freely, but still with considerable difficulty. She will occasionally stop in the middle of a sentence, or of a word, and take a long breath.

Dr. Byers, who attended the woman, says that the circumstances surrounding the case are very peculiar, but that instances of people suddenly losing their voice and their hearing are on record, although they are few. He attributes Mrs. Cooper's trouble to partial paralysis of the vocal organs. He fully substantinted Mrs. Cooper's story.—The people about Bustleton have been excited for some time over the singular case, but every one gives Mrs. Cooper's story full credence. She is a good-looking woman, slightly built, and is known to be industrious and thoroughly reliable.—*Philadelphia Record, 7th.*

RUM THE MASTER.—The terrible power which the appetite for intoxicants has over its slaves is vividly illustrated in the following incident:

One wintry afternoon a trembling man entered a tavern in New Hampshire, carrying a small package of clothing. Going to the bar he said:

"Landlord, I am burning. Give me a good glass of gin."

"John, you see the old score—not another drop until that is paid."

"Landlord, you don't mean that. You have got my farm, you have got my horses, you have got my tools. All I have got in the world is this little bundle of clothes. Please, landlord, give me for them one glass of gin."

"I don't want your old clothes," answered the man. "Pay the old score first."

The drunkard staggered back. A gentleman then said:

"What will you give me for enough to buy two glasses of gin? I see you have a good pair of boots on your feet. Will you give me the boots for ten cents?"

The miserable wretch hesitated for a moment, then said:

"Stranger, if I give you the boots, I must go out in the snow barefooted. If I give you the boots, I must freeze to death; If I don't give them to you I shall burn to death. Stranger, it's harder to burn to death than freeze to death; give me the gin, you may have the boots."

He sat down and brgan to draw them off. The gentleman did not, however, intend to take them, but he was testing the strength of the terrible appetite. Others were looking on, and they said the man should have his gin.

They supplied him liberally, and he drank all he could and took the rest away. When night came he had drank the last drop, and he went to sleep in a barn. The frost king came and took the poor man in his arms.

The next morning he was found in the barn frozen to death.

THE WRECKER SIDE SHOW.

This way, gentlemen, to the side show.—It vastly exceeds, in magnitude and interest, the Main Pavilion. The greatest collection of living and stuffed curiosities the world over saw. Rush up! Roll up! Jump up! Stump up! Crowd up! Tumble up! Any way at all, so you get up.

This may be the very best opportunity you will ever have to behold such an aggregation of animals. Some of them were very wild, but they are taming up gradually and are positively safenow. This is their first season on exhibitionin any collection.

There, for instance, picking his tooth with a ten-foot pole, is the great, unique, terrible, wild, uncontrolable Stewart Glasticut us-convolvovus. He has hair all over him and horns all over his back. He eats firebrands and sleeps on live coals. He is very tall and has a large, muscular grip. He has thews of iron, head of India rubber, cheeks of solid brass, thighs of copper and feet set on exactly in the middle so that he can run both ways with equal facility. He can kick a hole through the moon. He is a kicker.

So, roll up, tumble up, any way at all, so you get up! Remember this may be the last opportunity and that this great show can al be seen for a single price. That price is the loss of self-respect, of honor, truth and party fealty.

Next, gentlemen, the wrecker side show boasts of the possession of the wonderful and positively only Merrickan Rareanditear-rack-backandcome-again Tiogean. This wonderful animal, part fish, part fowl and some flesh, is alone worth the price of admission. It is believed to be of the male sex and has a head of immense proportions that it is very fond of showing.

You must not offer this animal peanuts for it will decline. It is a great decliner. It kicks, too. Indeed it kicked itself into its present captivity. Such rare animals do not live long, and you will be wise to see it now. Remember the whole show for a single price of admission.

So, roll up, kick up, rear up, tear up, sweep up, keep up, any order at all so you get up. All for a single price of admission. And the price is but the loss of all a true man holds dear, the success of principles sanctified by pain, blood, death and floated toward the ocean of eternal fame on surging perfumed seas of tears. Only a single price for the whole great show.

In that cage is the wonderful and only Duffer Vulture. It is an entirely new species and not down in any of the books. Nobody appears to know any more than that it is a Vulture of large size and great capacity, and can fly away with the largest elephant. Barnum was obliged to guard Jumbo with the greatest care while in Pittsburg. The Duffer Vulture used to eat ten men for breakfast and all he could get for lunch, but he is harmless now, and is believ

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.,
FRIDAY, - - - - SEPT. 22, 1882.

DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR.
ROBT E. PATTISON, of Philad'a.
FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.
CHAUNCEY F. BLACK, of York.
FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT.
SILAS M. CLARK, of Indiana.
FOR SECRETARY OF INTERNAL AFFAIRS,
J. SIMPSON AFRICA, of Huntingdon.
FOR CONGRESSMAN-AT-LARGE.
MORTIMER F. ELLIOTT, of Tioga.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

FOR CONGRESS:
A. H. COFFROTH, of Somerset.
(Subject to Decision of Congressional Conference.)
FOR ASSEMBLY:
NATHANIEL HORNE, of Johnstown.
JOSEPH McDONALD, of Ebensburg.
FOR SHERIFF:
D. A. LUTHER, Sr., of Carroll Twp.
FOR FOR POOR HOUSE DIRECTOR:
JOHN ROBABAUGH, of Croyle Twp.
FOR JURY COMMISSIONER:
ANSELM WEAKLEN, of Elder Twp.
FOR CORONER:
JOHN COX, Esq., of Conemaugh Boro'.

BEAVER in his speech last week in Washington county, the birth-place of James G. Blaine, pronounced a glowing eulogy upon that gentleman. It was a very cheeky performance on Beaver's part when one remembers his treachery to Blaine at the Chicago convention two short years ago, and his subserviency to Cameron and a third term for Grant. Beaver knew, however, that he was among Blaine's friends and acted on the old familiar motto, "When you are in Rome do as the Romans do."

THE majority in Maine for Roble, the Republican candidate for Governor, over Plaisted, the Greenback and Democratic fusion nominee, is 8,798, with six small plantations, as they are called, to hear from, the vote of which will not materially change the result. Old Solon Chase, the head and front of pure, undiluted Greenbackism in the State, who was also a candidate for Governor, received the beggarly number of 1,289 votes, all told. To that consolation has the noble Greenback party come at last away down in the State of Maine.

STEPHEN W. DORSEY, who was neither convicted nor acquitted by the jury in the Star route cases, but, like Mahomet's coffin, was suspended between heaven and earth, ought now, before he and Brady and Vaile are put upon their second trial, be given another banquet, such as he was tendered in New York in February, 1881, by Grant, Arthur, Henry Ward Beecher, and other Republican leaders, for the infamous part he played in buying the vote of the State of Indiana for Garfield in 1880 with money contributed by such eminent and Christian statesmen as John Welsh of Philadelphia, late minister to England, and millionaire like Levi P. Morton, of New York, the present American minister to France. Now is the accepted time for another manifestation of the love these patriots bear towards Dorsey, for after his next trial circumstances over which he will have no control may prevent his attendance.

GEN. WOLSELEY in his dispatch from the battle field of Tel-el-Kebar, Egypt, on Wednesday of last week, says: "The Royal Irish particularly distinguished itself by the dashing manner in which it chased with the enemy." And thus it has always been. Whenever British victories are won, whether in Hindoostan, Afghanistan, Ashantee, Zululand, or Egypt, there always are the Irish soldier in the thickest of the fight, and always falling with their backs to the ground and their feet to the foe. Irish valor has upheld the British flag on countless bloody battle-fields in Europe, Asia and Africa, and yet for her brave and impulsive sons are treated by that perfidious government with less respect and consideration than the feudal lords of the middle ages were accustomed to show to their vassals. Without the "fighting Irish" the English army would be like the play of Hamlet with the part of Hamlet left out.

THE Democratic convention of Schuylkill county, which met at Pottsville on Monday last, nominated ex-Congressman Jas. B. Reilly for President Judge over Hon. Cyrus L. Pershing, the present incumbent. This result is said to have been brought about by low partisan appeals to thick and thin Democrats, such as that a Democrat like Judge Pershing, whose re-nomination had been endorsed a week ago by the Republican county convention, although he had not sought its endorsement, didn't deserve a nomination by a convention of his own party. That is a most lame and impotent conclusion, as the necessity for a non-partisan judiciary in this State has been fully accepted by a vast majority of both political parties. As we have heretofore stated on two or three occasions, Judge Pershing is running as the people's candidate, irrespective of the action of political conventions, and the best politicians in Schuylkill county entertain no doubt about his triumphant election.

THE war in Egypt has collapsed like a punctured balloon. The story is very brief. On Wednesday morning of last week, about daylight, General Wolseley after a forced march during the night attacked Arabi Bey's position at Tel-el-Kebar, and in less than an hour carried it by assault. The Egyptian loss is set down at 2,000 and the British at 200. Arabi retreated south with his shattered forces towards Cairo, the capital, and on the same day General Lowe pursued him with a body of cavalry. On Friday he was met outside the city by the officer in command with a flag of truce and a squadron of cavalry, and informed that the city had surrendered. Arabi Bey and his principal officers are prisoners at Cairo and Gen. Wolseley has telegraphed to London that the "war is over." The question now is what will be done with Egypt? That England will not be permitted to have her own way is quite certain, for Russia and other European powers are deeply interested in the settlement of the question. Diplomacy will now take the place of the sword and the battle will be hotly contested.

THREE weeks ago we briefly referred to the dead-lock in the Democratic Senatorial conference in the district composed of Fayette and Greene. Another and final meeting of the conferees took place on Saturday last. Dr. Patton, the candidate from Greene county, and Schnatterly, of Fayette, who is the present Senator, and wants a renomination, were both present. Six ineffectual ballots were taken, the vote standing three for Patton and three for Schnatterly, when the conference adjourned *sine die*. After Dr. Patton and his conferees had left for home, Schnatterly stated his regret that he had not proposed to them that he would withdraw if Greene county would concede to Fayette the next President Judgeship, and that on no other condition would he retire from the contest. Thomas B. Schnatterly is evidently a first-class disorganizer. What possible connection exists or ought in the future to exist between the election of an anti-Cameron man to the Senate and the choice hereafter of a Fayette county lawyer for Judge of that district? And yet Schnatterly on such a flimsy pretext is prepared to divide his party in that strong Democratic district and elect a Republican who will vote for Cameron in 1885 for U. S. Senator. Although he didn't say so, it is very probable that Schnatterly himself is the Fayette county man who wants the Judgeship, but if that is his object he has now arrayed against him by his shameless conduct Greene county's two thousand Democratic majority. We have referred a second time to this Fayette and Greene quarrel for the simple reason that the defeat of Cameron's re-election to the U. S. Senate is the supreme issue in this State so far as the election of twenty-five State Senators is concerned, and any man with a drop of Democratic blood in his veins who in any way gives aid and comfort to Cameron in the present struggle of the Independent Republicans to destroy his supremacy, deserves and should receive political crucifixion.

IN the Criminal Court of Washington city, on Friday last, Judge Wylie set aside the verdict of the jury against Miner and Rerdell, two of the Star-route thieves and granted a new trial, fixing the date of its commencement on the first Monday of December next. Judge Wylie stated that he set the verdict aside on the ground of general unreasonableness—that Miner and Rerdell who had been convicted, could not have been in a conspiracy without the aid of others (meaning Brady, the two Dorseys and Vaile, in whose cases the jury failed to agree), and that it was a pure matter of justice that they should have a new trial. All the defendants, except Turner, who was acquitted, will therefore be tried over again, and as the jury stood ten for conviction and two for acquittal in the Brady and Dorsey cases, and one for acquittal to eleven for conviction against Vaile, the prospect is encouraging that at the next trial they will all land in the penitentiary, their natural and legal destination. But as jury trials now go in this country where the defendant or defendants are men of wealth and influence in society, this result is by no means assured. Only a few weeks ago a jury in Venango county, in this State, acquitted Craft, the cashier of a bank, who had embezzled over two hundred thousand dollars of its funds. On discharging the jury Judge Taylor said to them: "I have no further use for you here; I suppose if Mr. Craft had been on trial for stealing a ham you would have found him guilty." A similar burlesque on justice may be the outcome of the second trial of the Star route gang. Let us hope not, however.

JUDGE WILSON was three times bro't before the Democratic convention of the First District in Minnesota two weeks ago, and each time refused to accept the nomination for Congress, but the convention persisted in thrusting it upon him and adjourned. His excuse was that he was comparatively a poor man and could not stand the expense of a campaign. In the present debauched condition of politics, as a general rule, it is only a man with a plethoric purse who can secure a Congressional election It is a bad omen for the future of the Republic, but it is as absolutely true as the sun will rise to-morrow, and here is a conspicuous illustration of the fact. The delegate elections in Camden county, New Jersey, which is embraced in the district now represented by George E. Robeson, Grant's corrupt Secretary of the Navy, and the present corrupt Republican leader in Congress, who was as poor as Lazarus when he entered the Navy Department and is now a millionaire, took place on Tuesday of last week. James H. Nixon was Robeson's opponent and it was believed that the result in Camden county would decide the contest. Nixon's friends raised a pool of $4,000 to carry the election for delegates, but on Tuesday morning they found out that Robeson and his backers had $10,000 with which to play at the same game. This grave situation of affairs was telegraphed to Nixon, who being satisfied that Robeson's pile could carry the day, threw up the sponge by withdrawing from the contest, leaving a clear field to Robeson, who, on Friday was unanimously re-nominated. Nixon's $4,000 would have defeated any other man than Robeson, but when the latter saw Nixon's pile and went $6,000 better he had no other alternative than an unconditional surrender.

WHAT a set of numskulls we all are. The idea of us standing up and asserting that "protection" is not an issue in this campaign is so ridiculously ridiculous that it's too ridiculous for anything. To think of a pardon board that wouldn't "protect" Stalwart patriots like Kemble, Mouat or Phipps from the martyrdom of prison life, or the noble band of ballot-box pollutors of Philadelphia from the noisome cells of Moyamensing, is just too horrible for contemplation. Yes, come to think about it, "protection" is the issue, and Beaver is for all the "protection" a board of pardons can give to the Stalwart thieves who feed and fatten on what they steal from the people and the public. Come forth, ye patriots, and shout for "protection."

—Major Phipps, the defaulting superintendent of the Philadelphia almshouse, was arrested at the Dominion hotel, in Hamilton, Ont., on Monday night. He is there charged with the forging of comptroller's warrants and was taken before the county judge on Tuesday morning. He is accompanied by his wife. They had been two weeks in the city and passed as J. D. Thompson and wife. Phipps has engaged counsel and will resist extradition proceedings.

BEAVER'S INEFFICIENCY.

The "Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania" afterwards the "Agricultural College of Pennsylvania," and now the "Pennsylvania State College," was organized under act of incorporation, July 13, 1854. The farm upon which the college is built is located in Centre county, and was a free gift for the purpose by General James Irvin. One year after the first meeting of the board of trustees the State Agricultural Society gave of its funds to the Reform School $10,000. This was followed by a donation of equal amount from the citizens of Centre county, and by one from the friends of the institution throughout the State of $25,000.

In 1857 the first application for State aid to the school was made and an appropriation of $50.000 was secured. In 1861 an additional appropriation was made by the Legislature of $49,000, making in all to this date, exclusive of the farm property, the sum of $144,000.

In 1872 the act of Congress giving certain government lands to agricultural institutions was passed, and during the session of 1863 the Legislature accepted the land granted by Congress in behalf of the Agricultural College of Pennsylvania. This land, after being sold, netted the College $439,185,80, an income from which it first received in 1868. From 1868 to 1872 interest received by the college from its land scrip bonds amounting annually to $26,351.10. The number of students in attendance from the time of the opening of the college in 1859 to the 1st of January, 1872, as shown by college catalogues, average yearly 112—the average cost of each student for college expenses was $120 annually, so that the statement of receipts up to 1872, from various sources, by the college would be as follows:

From Citizens of Centre county	$ 10.000
" State Agricultural Society	10.000
" Citizens of State	25.000
" Legislature of the State	99.800
" Interest from the land scrip	105.440
" Students	104.720
Total	$425.060

The above sum total is exclusive of the income derived from the college farms, the figures of which we have not been able to obtain.

Out of this amount was paid for

College buildings and equipments	$110.000
Experimental farms and "	55.000
Total	$165.000

Leaving for school purposes alone the sum of $260,060,00. With this sum the college succeeded in graduating sixty-six young men, at an average cost for each graduate, as shown by the figures, of $3,937.27.

This showing looks bad enough, and it is not to be wondered at that at the time those who knew of the facts complained of the mismanagement of the institution and the frightful amount of money that was being used to accomplish such a small amount of good, but bad as it was, it was nothing compared to what was to follow.

In 1872 H. A. McAllister, Esq., the god-father of the college and a gentleman who had spent time, talent and money to establish it, died. He was succeeded by his son-in-law, Gen. James A. Beaver, who has been since that date home trustee, and, as such, the controlling power in the management of the college. His word has been law and his influence omnipotent in its management At the time he became connected with the college he knew its weakness, he understood the prejudices there were against it, and the cause of those prejudices, and was aware of its financial failures and mismanagement. As an honest, faithful officer he should have set about correcting the abuses and reforming the management.

How did he do it?

Not by attempting to cut down useless extravagances at the college; not by trying to build it up and return to the taxpayers of the State some equivalent for the moneys expended, but by appealing to the Legislature for further aid, which was granted, in shape of an addition to the land scrip endowment of $60,813,20, thus actually making the entire endowment fund of the College 50,-000 the interest on which is 6 per cent. or $30,000 per annum, the State obligated itself and pays regularly to the College. It is but fair to General Beaver in this connection to state that at the time he succeeded to his father-in-law's place as managing power of the college, it had an indebtedness upon it of $80,-000.

During the ten years he had control of its management the average number of students per year, according to its annual catalogues, has been 144. The average income from each student has been $50, making a total income to the college in the past ten years of $85,000. To this is to be added the interest arising from the endowment fund, $30,000 per year, making the total income, exclusive of the profits arising from four farms and individual donations as follows:

From Students	$ 75.000
" Endowment fund, 10 years	300.000
Total	$372.000

In 1878 the Legislature generously appropriated $80,000 to lift the indebtedness of the college heretofore referred to. Up to that time the annual interest on that indebtedness amounted to $5,600, which from 1873 to '78 would foot up in the aggregate to $28,000. This sum, together with building water works and a house for one of the professors, would be as follows:

For 5 years interest on debt	$ 28,000
" Professor's house	4.000
" Water works	25.000
Total	$57.000

Deducting these expenditures from the income would leave it for educational purposes alone the sum of $315,000.

With this fund General Beaver managed to have graduated in ten years forty-six students at an average cost for each graduate of $6,838,26.

SIX THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY EIGHT DOLLARS AND TWENTY-SIX CENTS.

These figures, startling as they are, are taken from the college records and given to the public, not to disparage the aims, objects or intents for which that institution was originally organized; not to decry the good it may do; not to cripple its usefulness nor to throw obstacles in the way of its success; but to show how faithful its chief executive has been to the trust reposed in him in this matter. For ten years he has been the trusted head of its management and during all these ten years he has been willingly receiving the State's money without any effort to return an equivalent for it or any idea of stopping the leak that has brought disrepute to an institution that otherwise would command the respect and good wishes of all.

Neither do we refer to these figures to reflect upon the personal honesty of Gen Beaver, who being the principal adviser and executive head of the college, must bear the principal part of the responsibility of its frightful mismanagement or shameless squandering of the public moneys, but to show the executive ability of the man whom Cameron and his ring of State bosses would force upon the taxpayers as the chief executive of the commonwealth.

Contrast the executive ability of Jas. A. Beaver, as shown by the foregoing plain statement of facts, with the executive ability of Robert E. Pattison, as displayed in the management of the financial affairs of the city of Philadelphia and then say for yourselves which is the proper person to elect as the chief executive of the State of Pennsylvania.

—The Postmaster General has decided that a stamp cut in pieces and thereafter affixed to mail matter is not good, though the stamp has never been canceled.

A CASE OF SURGERY OR DEATH.

The Independent Republican movement in Pennsylvania is one deserving the most serious consideration of those who would understand the political forces which are to mould the future. It is no longer a mere rebellion, awaiting the pleasure of the bosses to put it down either by force or concession. It has passed the proportion of a revolution; it has passed beyond the control of any particular set of men; no man can betray and destroy it by any act of personal treason. If it was augmented or intensified by the individual grievances of leaders, who being respected and trusted by honest Republicans, were for that very reason prescribed by the Ring, it has now assumed the dignity of a distinct party, founded upon distinct principles. It has developed issues which cannot be settled by compromise; they must be fought out, and will be determined only by the final verdict of the Republican voters between the bosses and the independents. The questions outstanding are such as cannot be made the subject of negotiation. There are questions of public morality, about which no decent man can stop to chaffer. Nobody talks any more of conferences or conventions to repress a struggle which is plainly irresistible. The two sides are dealing each other the hardest blows they know how to deliver—and every such blow makes reconciliation manifestly more impossible.

The revolt of the Independent Republicans is founded upon causes far back in the history of the State. They are not trivial or ephemeral. Since the retirement of Gov. Curtin the ring has had absolute possession of the Commonwealth. We know how it has suppressed all the freedom of opinion in the Republican party, and crushed the beginnings of all opposition. Some of the largest corporations of the State have in that time lent it their assistance, and prostituted the privileges granted by the State to aid in fastening this shameful yoke upon the necks of the people. What this corrupt combination has cost the Commonwealth in round figures there is no sufficient data to make a calculation. But a committee of the House of Representatives reported in the winter of 1875-76, after an imperfect inquiry, that under such Ring Treasurers as Mackey, Kemble, and the rest, it had stolen $1,200,000 in the one item of interest on the State funds alone. It was in the councils and by the members of this Ring that the Pittsburg Riot bill was prepared and the testimony shows that it was urged upon reluctant members in detail as a party measure, the spoils to be used for party purposes, as were those of the Recorder bill and similiar measures. In that instance the commonwealth narrowly escaped the loss of $1,000,000 to these robbers at one single blow. But this is not the worst.

The cost of the Ring in hard cash is the least part of its cost to the state. It has debauched the Legislature so as to make it perfectly unreliable for any honest or proper public purpose. The caucus rules for the two houses and the Ring rules the caucus. It has been for years the most absolute government this side of Dahamey. When Senator Simon Cameron saw fit, he threw down his sceptre, and commanded his henchmen to take it up and carry it to his son. The new boss is even more imperious than the old. There is no appeal from Cæsar. Until the defeat of the Riot bill and the revolt on the Senatorial question his will was unquestioned law. Was there hope in the ballot boxes? The boss packed the conventions, nominated his own candidates, cracked the party whip. If that was not enough the deficiency was made up by purchase and by fraud. No protest was heard or heeded. Men like Wolfe, Stewart, Koontz, Grow and Bayne were bullied in the Legislatures and choked in conventions. Delegations of respectable men, like the Committee of One Hundred, who went to Harrisburg to expostulate against the Philadelphia swindles were jeered at for their assumption of decency, and pelted with paper wads by the playful roosters. But, as said before, all this is no new thing under the sun. Whoever will take the proceedings of the Constitutional Convention of 1873 will find in deeates of that body all the causes and justifications of the present Republican revolt against the corrupt rule of the Ring set forth with the same distinctness as they are set forth to-day by Senator Mitchell, John Stewart and Chas. S. Wolfe. And they will be found in the speeches of the ablest Republicans in the Commonwealth, then or since.

We say, therefore, that the Independent movement is not the growth of a year or the caprice of a few injured or indignant men. It must succeed or the Republican party must perish. Honest Republicans conclude, as honest Democrats ten years ago concluded with Mr. Tilden in relation to the Tweed Ring, that it is a case of surgery or death; the rotten part must be cut away or the whole body must die; and if a temporary defeat must be incurred in the course of the operation, it is a small price to pay for the future life of a party to which they are deeply attached by a strong conviction and a long association.
—*Chester County Democrat.*

AN OVERSHADOWING ISSUE.—There were one hundred millions of surplus in the treasury and the Republicans knew it and felt no restraint. Appropriations for all purposes were recklessly increased without any apparent regard for the common interest of the whole people. The sum total of appropriations for 1883 is $294,243,067, or $77,522,621 more than for 1882 and over $101,600,000 more than for 1881. The party which is responsible for this extravagance has already begun to make voluminous explanations in the vain hope of beclouding the matter and making fiction play the part of truth. But truth, like murder, "will out," and the people justly murmur at this outrageous raid upon the treasury. The majority had the power to shape the record of Congress. It could have prevented this assault upon the treasury if it had seen fit. It chose rather to permit the gratification of personal aims than to protect the interests of the public. There is no earthly excuse, for instance, for the increase of over seven millions in the appropriation for rivers and harbors, for there is an unexpended balance of four millions of last year's appropriation for that purpose. But it is useless for the people to murmur. They must act. Members of Congress are public servants and when they fail in their duty their places should be filled by more competent and faithful men. The majority should be held responsible politically and the recreant members of the minority personally for the sins of the late disreputable Congress. Let the people prepare to record a just and memorable verdict at the ballot-box.

—A gentleman living in Oglethorpe, Ga., having seen a rabbit in a certain place several times and having no other means of catching him, took a large pet cat he had under his arm and went to the hiding-place of the rabbit. The rabbit was scared up and no sooner did his catchship see the rabbit than he bounded from the arms of his master and in three leaps collared his prey and killed him. Said gentleman says he saw the same cat jump three feet off the ground not long since and catch a partridge.

BRIGHT'S DISEASE, DIABETES.

Beware of the stuff that pretends to cure these diseases or other serious Kidney, Urinary or Liver Diseases, as they only relieve for a time and make you ten times worse afterwards, but rely solely on Hop Bitters, the only remedy that will surely and permanently cure you. It destroys and removes the cause of disease so effectually that it never returns.

—There is but one Republican in the town of Seigersville, Lehigh county.

NEWS AND OTHER NOTINGS.

—Ninety-six criminal cases were disposed of at the last term of the Westmoreland county court.

—For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. At James' drug store.

—It is feared there may be trouble during the coming political campaign in Utah.—Troops have been sent there.

—Diphtheria has carried off four children of Charles Larbor, of Coal Bluff, Washington county, within a week.

—Mrs. Melville, wife of Chief Engineer Melville, of the Jeannette has been committed to an insane asylum.

—An indictment for forgery has been found against Major Phipps, the Philadelphia almshouse robber.

—Why will you cough when Shiloh's Cure will give immediate relief? Price 10 cts., 50 cts. and $1. At James' drug store.

—Mrs. Walton, of Indianapolis, has been sentenced to the penitentiary for life as an accomplice in the murder of her husband.

—Are you troubled with such symptoms of dyspepsia as belching, tasting of the food, heartburn, etc.? Brown's Iron Bitters will cure you.

—Nineteen kegs containing 400 pounds of powder, were used in a single blast to remove a rocky promontory in Westmoreland county on Saturday.

—Alonzo Cash, aged 48, shot and mortally wounded his wife Minnie, aged 17, near Normans Corners, N. Y., on Sunday, and then killed himself.

—A large water snake was killed in Upper Uwchlan township, Chester county, the other day, from which 31 little snakes each a foot long were taken.

—The Rev. Geo H. Thayer, of Bourbon, Ind., says: "Both myself and wife owe our lives to Shiloh's Consumption Cure." At James' drug store.

—John Kernan, a truck farmer of York county, was arrested at Harrisburg on Saturday, charged with incest, his 16-year-old daughter being the victim.

—Are you made miserable by indigestion, constipation, biliousness, loss of appetite, yellow skin? Shiloh's Vitalizer is a positive cure. At James' drug store.

—Mrs. J. H. Bender and Mrs. Edward Yeagle, of York, eloped on Wednesday with two strange men. The husbands have sent detectives after their way ward wives,

—A den of rattlesnakes was discovered on the farm of Isaac Jones, near Pannettsburg, Lancaster county, a few days since, and twenty-four of the number killed.

—Acting upon the decision of his bishop, an Anglican Church minister at Quebec refused to unite in marriage a resident of that city with the sister of his deceased wife.

—A man who is said to die at Mishawaka, Indiana, has obtained a solemn promise from his relatives to bury him in an easy chair, in a vault which shall then be hermetically sealed.

—Nearly all the farmers in the districts traversed by the recent Iowa cyclone have guarded against future loss of life, in case of such disasters, by digging pits near their houses for places of retreat.

—Will wonders never cease? Gen. Benj. F. Butler was on Tuesday last nomicated for Governor by the Democratic State convention of Massachusetts without a dissenting voice and amidst a storm of applause.

—Stephen W. Dorsey, of Star route fame, resides in a palatial mansion in Colfax county, New Mexico. Last year he controlled 10,000 square miles of public land, according to the unwritten law of stock raisers.

—Wm. E. Curry and John C. Alberston, charged with fraud in the non-delivery of milk and cream at the Philadelphia Almshouse, though sending in bills for the same, have been held for conspiracy and perjury.

—Rutherford B. Hayes ran up a bill of $583 with the Yosemite Stage Company when he visited the Yosemite Valley. The other day the Yosemite Commissioners refused to pay the bill, which the company had presented to them.

—During a thunder storm in Perkiomen township, Chester county, recently lightning struck the house of Jacob Simmons, tearing the boots from the feet of a young man lying on a lounge, and leaving him in an insensible condition.

—Levi Zerby and his son, of Georgetown, this State, on Saturday stole a ride on a freight train, which was stocked in a collision. The old man, who had both legs broken, had $200 in his possession, and his son, who was killed, had $16.

—Martin's Ferry, W. Va., was visited by a shower of aerolites on Monday afternoon, about a peck of stones, averaging the size of a pigeon's egg, falling about 5 o'clock. The green-house of Samuel Young was badly used up, and several windows of neighboring houses shattered.

—It is said that the Murraysville, Westmoreland county, gas well is raising quite a commotion in that neighborhood. The gas come up with a great rumbling sound, large chunks of solid ice are thrown up at intervals to a considerable height and the earth quivers for a mile around.

—William Young, aged 93, won a wrestling match and ran a mile in five minutes at an Illinois fair. It is charged that the other wrestler was bribed, and the timekeeper for the race is also accused of corruption; but all agree, including Young himself, that Young is a wonderful old man.

—A tornado near the village of Eckley, Luzerne county, on Friday afternoon, uprooted trees and carried off several barns, a bowling alley and two dwellings. Its track was about seventy-five yards in width, and it just passed the edge of the village. It was followed by a terrific storm of rain and hail.

—A number of Prohibitionists of Pennsylvania assembled in Philadelphia on Monday afternoon to take measures to strengthen the anti-liquor movement in the State. It is expected that the outcome of the meeting will be a permanent organization for the promotion of constitutional prohibition in Pennsylvania.

—A well dressed man, supposed from papers found in his pockets to be George C. Mouse, of Michigan, deliberately placed his neck on a rail near Amelia Court House, on the Richmond and Danville Railroad, on Sunday last, and was completely decapitated. He had a photograph of several ladies in his pockets.

—An Ohio boy daubed a man's wagon with paint. Then the man caught the boy, stripped him, and covered his body with stripes of the same color that had been used in disfiguring the vehicle. Next the boy's father went over to whip the man, and got whipped instead. At that point matters rest for the present.

—Two darkey politicians were discussing the physical condition of our next Governor, says the Hartwell (Ga.) *Sun*, when one of them said: "Alleck Stephens is a mighty small man. You could wrap him up in a pocket handkerchief." "Yes, dat's so," answered the other; "but it would take a tablecloth to hold his brains."

—"It's an ill wind that blows nobody good" was verified in the experience of a Sumter county, Ga., farmer who says that all the ears of corn that were pointing in the direction the wind came from on Saturday night were already shucked when he got up on Sunday morning. The wind had blown the shucks back, leavine the ear exposed.

—Specials report the corn crop in every direction in Illinois wonderfully improved by the past two weeks' fine weather. In Southern Illinois it is believed the corn crop will be safe from the frost by the close of this week. The crop will be a full three-fourths average. In Iowa it is thought the yield will be the largest and best ever known in the State.

—Antho Barnard and his sister Mary Ann Hugg, both colored, were arrested on Thursday in Centre township, N. J., for having murdered Catharine Diamond, in Snow Hill, Camden county, fourteen years ago. Barnard is accused of being the principal in and his sister accessory to the crime. They were committed to the county jail for further hearing.

—At 10 o'clock Friday morning the embankment along the western approach to the Pennsylvania Railroad bridge, which crosses the Schuylkill at Gray's Ferry, Philadelphia, caved in while workmen were engaged there, and four men were buried by the earth. A large crowd of residents of the neighborhood went to the rescue and dug out three of the men alive, but badly, if not fatally injured. The fourth was recovered dead.

—While three boys were rowing on the river Schuylkill at Reading on Sunday night some one threw alighted cigar into the water, which was thickly covered with benzine from the gas works. The boys were enveloped in flames, and jumped overboard. William Speirs had his face and neck badly burned. He may lose his eyesight. Matthew Buckley and Francis Cullen also received serious burns.

—A singular phenomenon occurred in that section of Americus, Ga., east of the Methodist church. The wells of an entire neighborhood were blown dry. These wells up to the time of the gale were full of water and unfailing. The explanation of this remarkable occurrence is the existence of subterranean passages, and the violent agitation on the surface opened channels of escape for the water to these.

—Mrs. John Carnes, of Honeybrook township, Chester county, and her little granddaughter made a narrow escape from death recently. During a thunder storm the house was struck by lightning. The bolt passed down the chimney and through a pipe hole entered the bed room and splintered the post of the bed on which they were lying, within a few feet of their heads. They were rendered insensible, but sustained no serious damage.

—The Richmond *Whig* says that last week a party of Welsh miners, under the supervision of William Pierce, a veteran of the slate quarries, while engaged in making an opening at the Big Quarry, struck a yellow-jackets' nest. "Uncle William," as he is affectionately known on Hunt's Creek, Va., is very large, kicking the beam at 350 pounds, and he tried to subdue the stingers by sitting down on them. This ruse of the old gentleman proved a failure, and in order to escape he rolled down the bluff into the creek. It is reported that the old man did some tall "cussin'," and, after getting himself up, moved off and commenced a new opening.

—The Philadelphia *Record* tells of a remarkable locality in Bucks county, the peculiarity of which is the astonishing number of persons who were there ushered into the world by duplicates and triplicates. It is in Plumstead township, where the reporter in three hours found eight twin brothers and heard of eight pairs, young lads and young women, who were then living within four miles of each other. And more singular still, he found several cases of triplets. As the names of most of these parties are given, there can be no doubt about the correctness of the statement. Plumstead township is evidently a good place to move to—or from.

—Maryland has a cow that the whole State ought to be proud of. The Cumberland *Times* says of her: "The Valma Hoffman, the greatest milch cow in the world, now the property of Samuel T. Earle, of Queen Anne's county, Md., produced in thirty days just past the enormous amount of eighty-seven pounds and three-fourths of an ounce of nice, rich butter, being nearly three pounds a day. This most extraordinary record is made without any especial effort. The cow is pasturing on Mr. Earle's lawn and is feeding regularly on meal and other food in moderate quantities. Cows with not so good a record have sold for as much as $4,500. This cow is held at $5,000."

—A few evenings ago Mrs. Taylor Thompson, of New Garden, Chester county, went to her husband's cabinet shop for the purpose of lining a casket, and when she had finished and was in the act of retiring from the room, carrying a lighted lamp, she stopped on a broken board and fell with one leg tightly wedged in the aperture. As she fell the lamp was thrown to the floor, close to the shavings, and powerless to move she watched it burning. It soon went out, however, and Mrs. Thompson, while escaping a horrible death, was still in a bad plight. Her husband was absent and was not expected home till midnight. Her only companion was a shepherd dog, which, after vainly trying to help her, ran to James Founds', a neighbor, and with lively signs of distress endeavored to solicit help. When this had been repeated two or three times, Mr. Founds was convinced that something was amiss and on going to the shop his suspicions were verified. Procuring a saw he cut away the board and released Mrs. Thompson from her perilous position.

More Evidence.

S. B. HARTMAN & Co., Osborn, O.—*Gentlemen:* Your valuable *Peruna* is the best medicine I ever used.—NANCY FETTERMAN, Cookport, Indiana Co., Pa.

Your *Peruna* for Indigestion and Liver troubles helps me.—W. P. BRANDON, East Liverpool, O.

I was suffering with pain in the chest, palpitation of the heart, with great swelling of the stomach. *Peruna* is doing wonders for me.—JOHN DONAHUE, Sharpsburg, Allegheny Co., Pa.

I have had liver complaint for three years; I thought I would have to quit work; I have taken two bottles of your *Peruna* and am well.—THOS. BRADWOOD, 314 Western avenue, Allegheny City, Pa.

Ask your druggist for Dr. Hartman's book on the "Ills of Life"—gratis.

WONDERFUL MATERNITY.—Among the passengers on board the Red Star Line Steamer Vaderland, on a recent voyage from Antwerp to this country, were three sisters, who had married three brothers, the ceremony in each instance being performed on the same day, seventeen months ago. They are Germans and belong to the middle class. After arriving Philadelphia the women and their husbands remained at the old emigrant depot, on the steamship dock, until the latter obtained employment at their trades, two of them being tailors and the remaining one a shoemaker. A small house was secured on Minerva street, a small thoroughfare in the vicinity of the Philadelphia and Reading coal wharves, at Port Richmond. A few articles of furniture were secured with their meager means, and the three couples commenced housekeeping together. One afternoon recently the youngest sister became the mother of two fine, healthy looking girls, the outdoor physician of the Guardians of the Poor, in that vicinity, being called on to perform the medical service. After the departure of the latter and while her two sisters were in the act of congratulating the newly-made mamma, the elder of the two found that she was in need of the doctor's service herself. He could be summoned and she also gave birth to twins, boys in this case. Later in the evening the remaining sister, who is twenty-two years of age and a good-looking blonde, did as well as her other sisters by presenting her husband with two girls. It is said that the physician, when summoned on the third occasion, concluded to remain at the house all night, thinking that his service in a medical capacity might be required again before daylight with other members of this prolific family.

The children have not as yet been named, and the families have been visited by many of the neighbors and others, each bringing with them a present of some character of baby's wearing apparel for the little ones, and also nourishment for the three German girls who vied with each other in their presents to their liege lords and masters.

"WITH GRATEFUL FEELINGS."

DR. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: *Dear Sir*—Your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Purgative Pellets" have cured my daughter of Scrofulous Swellings and Open Sores about the Neck; and your "Favorite Prescription" has accomplished wonders in restoring to health my wife who had been bed-fast for eight months from Female Weakness. I am with grateful feelings,
Yours truly, T. H. LONG,
Galveston, Tex.

THAT American parents are educating their children to be idlers is the complaint of the Boston *Herald*. "Not long ago," it says, "it was shown that the drift of representative schools in Boston and Quincy was in the direction of occupations which are beyond the rank of the common laborer—beyond the limits of common industries. None of the boys, none of the girls, expected to really work for a living. They were to do what was nice and genteel—but not to soil their hands—nor to wear overalls or scrub floors—not, in short, to do anything that did not belong to a superior race. Until the one thing above everything else in our education is recognized to be the training of the character—until honest dealing with a child's intellectual and moral life is made fundamental in our education—until we can rest content with the fitting of children of the place in life for which God evidently intended them—we shall not have taken the criminal element out of our educational system."

SPEER'S PORT GRAPE WINE FOR INVALIDS.—Physicians employ Speer's Port Grape Wine in their practice in all cases where a pure wine is called for, and do all in their power to foster and encourage its production, for the reason that pure Port Wine is a difficult thing to get, and they are loth to prescribe a doubtful or inferior article. Hundreds of New York doctors have visited Speer's Vineyards, but twelve miles from New York, and examined and tested the wines. For sale by E. James, Ebensburg.

—Mr. Peter Baldy, of Danville, says a correspondent, had the curiosity a few days ago to investigate the story that upon cutting a banana through the centre our Saviour would be plainly visible, with outstretched arms, on the cross. He bought the fruit at McCoy's post-office stand and tried the experiment, and was convinced that there was considerable reality in what he had heard. It is said that those living where the fruit grows call the red species the sacred fruit, from the fact just mentioned.

BUCKLEN'S ARNICA SALVE.

THE BEST SALVE in the world for Cuts, Bruises, Burns, Sores, Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Fever Sores, Tetter, Chapped Hands, Chilblains, Corns, and all Skin Eruptions, and positively cures Piles. It is guaranteed to give perfect satisfaction or money refunded. Price 25 cts. per box. For sale by E. James, sole agent, Ebensburg, Pa. [5-9.-1y.]

—A gentleman in Valdosta, Ga., has made and gathered two crops of corn on the same piece of ground this year. The first was of the early variety, and was gathered in April and the early part of May for roasting ears. The second crop, gathered last week, was the usual variety of field corn grown in that section, and is now hard enough to grind into grits.

A Varied Performance.

Many wonder how Parker's Ginger Tonic can perform such varied cures, thinking it essence of ginger, when in fact it is made from many valuable medicines which act beneficially on every diseased organ.

CHILD KILLED BY A CAT.—The singular death of a baby left alone for only four minutes is thus detailed by a Pittsburg dispatch of Friday last:

Shortly before 7 o'clock this morning the infant child of Agnes Behrens, No. 107 Fourteenth street, south side, was found dead in bed. A big cat was sitting on its breast. It was said at once that its breath had been sucked away by the animal, and all the old women in the vicinity agreed to this conclusion. Dr. Thomas, the family physician, was notified of the death of the child, but he said he could do nothing for it, and advised them to send for the Coroner and have the case investigated. A reporter called at the house, where he met at the door by both the father and mother, and conducted to an upper room, where on a small bed in one corner lay the remains of the child neatly dressed. The entire lower portion of the face and part of the neck were greatly discolored. The lips were almost black, the tongue was swollen and protruding to the edge of the lips, and the nostrils were filled with mucus. The first impression was that the child had died from a spasm, producing congestion of the capillaries or blood-vessels on the skin. The mother, a rather

Cambria Freeman.

EBENSBURG, PA.

FRIDAY, - - - SEPT. 22, 1882.

CAMPAIGN FREEMAN.

In order to place the FREEMAN, if possible, in the hands of every Democrat in the county, we will furnish it from now to the close of the campaign, and also a copy of a valuable little book entitled "A Thousand Facts," which alone is worth 25 cts., at the exceedingly low price of FORTY CENTS, cash strictly in advance. More than that, we will give a $4 Organ (which anybody can play, to any outside subscriber, not now on the list of the FREEMAN, who pays for the paper one year in advance, and for the organ when delivered. Those who desire to avail themselves of this liberal offer must do so before September 1st, at above rates.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

APPOINTMENT OF DEPUTY CHAIRMEN.—Messrs. Josiah Waters, of Conemaugh borough, and Patrick Connelly, of Millville borough, have been appointed by me as Deputy Chairmen for the Democratic standard bearers in the southern portion of the county, and those having business to transact relative to the campaign can call on or address either of the above named gentlemen.

JOHN A. BLAIR,
Chairman Dem. Co. Com.

Ebensburg, Sept. 18, 1882.

—Here, There and the Other Place.

—Election proclamation next week.

—Ebensburg drew only two prizes in the list published this time.

—For lame back, side, or chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Price 25 cents. At James' drug store.

—A sweet pumpkin weighing seventy-nine pounds and still growing is a Somerset county production.

—Coughs, Whooping Cough and Bronchitis immediately relieved by Shiloh's Cure. At James' drug store.

—Winslow, Huntingdon county, is said to have thirty-four cases of diphtheria. God pity the stricken ones.

—The blackberry crop continues to pan out plentifully in this section. Four cents a quart is the prevailing price.

—The digestive organs weakened and worn out by using cathartic medicines, restored by using Brown's Iron Bitters.

—The amiable wife of our excellent friend, Billy Conrad, of the McVeytown *Journal*, is going out to Johnstown.

—If a woman really practices economy she uses the Diamond Dyes. Many gloves can be saved every year. Ask the druggist.

—It is estimated that twenty car-loads of peaches have been sold in Johnstown this season, and still the virtue of the community is unimpeachable.

—Church social, health and sweet breath secured by Shiloh's Catarrh Remedy. Price 50 cents. Nasal Injector free. At James' drug store, Ebensburg.

—The amiable mother of our esteemed fellow-townsman, Mr. Thomas Moore, died in Hollidaysburg at an early hour Sunday morning last. Peace to her dust and reverence to her memory.

—Our neighbor of the *Herald* has just made a big hauling in the shape of a $50 job printing, which he is now executing for Mr. M. Reade, Esq. Wouldn't object to being bulldozed in that way ourself.

—Water was this week put into the dwelling house occupied by the editor of this paper, and we don't indulge in anything more nor less than ordinary luxury.

—Persons who are in what you need for constipation, loss of appetite, dizziness, and all symptoms of dyspepsia. Price 10 and 75 cents per bottle. At James' drug store.

—Miss Annie Gallagher, of California, is visiting the family of her uncle, Henry Scanlan, Esq., in Carrolltown. She intends to return home in about two months.

—It is not the sensible "critic," whom the Democrats adore, that the Greenbackers have voted for our man Luther in floor—along with Kinkead—are the idea of November results.

—We are pleased to learn this week that the accounts in town this week from friends that of our friend Mr. Robert E. Jones, who has been absent for a couple years on a business venture in Jefferson He is welcome back as ever at Easter.

—Dr. M. R. B. Creery, surgeon dentist, of this place, will make his usual professional visits to Carrolltown and Summerhill Carroll ton during the coming week, stopping two days at each place.

—The P. R. R. freight depot at Johnstown was entered by burglars on last Sunday night and robbed of several suits of shoes, a lot of boots and shoes and other articles. A number of cars of merchandise had been broken open for that purpose.

—Mr. Richmond, pastor of the Shady Side Presbyterian church, Pittsburg, preached an instructive and interesting sermon at that church on Sunday last. Mr. Richmond is a man of fine presence and effective address.

—The largest assortment and latest styles of hats and caps in Altoona are now on exhibition and sale at the store of S. Sprankle & Son. Their stock of blue flannel beavy sacks, and jackets, etc., is also immense, and their prices are as low as ever.

—Mr. Jacob Crouse, the man who was brought all here from Johnstown a few days ago for assaulting his wife and stamping his household goods to pieces with a double-bitted axe, was released on $500 bail by Squire Strayer. The assault and battery case will be heard before justice Strayer.

—Altoona had a surfeit of base ball last week, the most notable games being between Altoona club and the Jennings club of Altoona, on Thursday and Saturday, the score of which was 9 to 0, and the latter by the score of 4 to 0, and the latter by the score of 14 to 8.

—We send the FREEMAN with pleasure to our friend James K. McCoy, of St. Paul, Minn., formerly of Wilmore, this county, as a request, and may take occasion next week to publish a letter received from him. The subscription price of the FREEMAN, when paid by us, is $1.50 in advance.

—The gravity of youth was shockingly shaken the other day by three or four respectable people parading the streets and yelling at the top of their voices: "Nigger — has to be — a good deal smarter than a pea-nut shell!" — when a spanking quartette, or rather a chorus that needed spanking very badly.

—Our exemplary young friend and patron Mr. Shumaker farried for two or three days near his relatives and friends hereabouts Monday afternoon to Conemaugh borough where he is engaged with his brother, Mr. Shumaker, in the construction of the Messrs. Coffing, in the construction of the new building now being built by the Messrs. Vanderbilt.

—Mr. David Howell and family, of Kane, Somerset county, turned their faces homeward Monday last, after spending a considerable time very pleasantly among their friends and relatives in this locality. Mr. Howell is a sensible man that he is, Mr. Howell and safe for the FREEMAN before election from town.

—We are no admirer of a voluptuous bisente nor of the upper lip can gaze on the effete assortment of the Democratic candidate for Congressman-at-large, as printed on the top of the first page of this paper, and not be moved to exclaim, "Either vote for that moustache!" is really what we can conjecture.

—"Golden Medical Discovery" is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, whether of the system arising. For a run of all kinds, Skin and Blood diseases its effects are marvelous. Thousands of Testimonials from all parts. Send for pamphlet on Skin Diseases. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

—Good friend Burgess C. T. Roberts cracks for an invitation to dine with Fellows, now making merry in Mauch Chunk on the western outskirts of our town. We would be a very old fellow not to need invitation if we had a little time to spare for the purpose, but as a matter of business we can't afford to be away from home a single day. It would be a hard matter to keep us away from Ebensburg without joining the Odd Fellows—

—Many silly people despise the preparation of it understanding it." But no one who tries Kidney-Wort after having given it a fair trial have used it were that so far the best medicine known. Its effects prompt, thorough and lasting. Take pills, and other mercurials that derange the system, but by using Kidney-Wort the natural action of all the organs is restored.

—The Democratic county convention in session on Tuesday last conferees were in number as follows: Hon. A. G. Curtin for Congress, Hon. James Flynn, late member of Assembly, Joseph P. Taylor, Esq., was nominated for Assembly; R. Ruppert for Sheriff, Joseph F. McKenrick for District Attorney, and Jacob A. Long for County Commissioner. Ex-Governor Curtin was nine of the eighteen Congressional conferees of the district.

—The concert at Wilmore on last Sunday evening attracted an audience sufficiently large to fill the spacious church building in which it was held, and had the daily papers of Altoona and Johnstown been as gracious as were the weeklies in acknowledging the receipt of complimentary tickets and noticing the entertainment, the probabilities are that the attendance would have been too utterly utter for anything.

—An adjourned meeting of citizens of Indiana, Clearfield and Cambria counties is to be held at Cherrytree this (Thursday) evening, for the purpose of considering the question of a new county, which will have to be hewed out of the two first named, if at all, as the citizens of that portion of this county proposed to embrace within its limits have no desire, we are sure, to help pay for another new court house and jail just yet awhile.

—When you examine the stupendous new stock of clothing at S. Sprankle & Son's, Altoona, and see what fine dress, broad binding and workmanship now adorns the clothing at from $3.50 to $9.00, you cannot help buying what you need, for better bargains in clothing you will all say you never saw. 150 men's heavy cassimere coats from $2.00 up.

—This weed is all a fleeting show," but it takes very lively work for some of us to keep hold of our tickets of admission. a great many of us are put out at the exits—"Pneumonia" and "Consumption;" but the number of these has been greatly reduced since so many coughs and colds have been helped to the "hall" by the timely use of Sinee's Syr. Wild Cherry, Tar and Mullein. For sale by all druggists, 25 and 50 cents.

—On Friday last, Messrs. Smith & Crossman, lumbermen, of Cherrytree, obtained the refusal of 250 acres of timber land owned by Mr. John Mohaffey for the sum of $50,000. This is the most extensive body of timber near Cherrytree, and when bought by the present owner, some twenty-five or thirty years ago, did not cost more than six or seven hundred dollars. Meantime there was sufficient timber sold from the tract to pay the taxes three or four times over.

—The bell which swung on the old Court House here is now housed in Mr. J. M. Thomson's store, High street. This bell is worth, as old metal, at least $30. A granger from a neighboring township came to town a few days ago and said to Mr. Thomson: "Jimmy, if this bell is put up at public sale, don't let it be knocked down for less than $3, and keep it for me!" Jimmy said he'd see about it. The bell was cast in Pittsburgh, is fifty-five years old, and cost originally $800.

—The Indiana *Democrat* says that young "Jim" Hinds, the clerk at the store of P. V. Baker, in a somnambulistic state, walked through the glass door-panel one night last week, and proceeded to demolish the windows along the street with a club. He had got in his work at West Shorter's, when Policemen Earl arrested him, and after administering a liberal dose of cold water, waked the young man up. It was a shirt tail parade, that useful ornament constituting his only dress.

—The entire stock of dry goods, groceries, hats, caps, boots, shoes, hardware, tinware, queensware, etc., comprising not less than four thousand dollars worth of merchandise, now contained in the store of Jas. M. Gillan, at Summitville, will positively be sold at 90 per cent. on cost, to enable the undersigned to close out before moving into another store room. So now is the best chance ever offered for big bargains, but remember that you must gobble the goods, if you want them at such an unheard of reduction in price, within thirty days from date. 22-1

—The largest new stock of fall and winter clothing that Altoona can boast of has just been received by S. Sprankle & Son. Their new stock is the most extensive they ever had, the truth being that they never struck better bargains in fine, medium and cheap clothing, and as a consequence they have overstocked themselves in the latest styles and most serviceable suits for fall and winter wear. For big bargains in clothing S. Sprankle & Son, Altoona, are, therefore, the right men to consult, and you will save money by giving them an early call.

—The Democratic convention of Somerset county, which met on Monday last, elected conferees who are favorable to the nomination of Gen. Coffroth for Congress, nominated Frederick Graff, the present State Senator from that district, for re-election, and also nominated candidates for Poor House Director and Auditor. Complimentary nominations were made for Assembly, which indicate that the Democrats will support Messrs Seibert and Larver, who were nominated for that position last week by the Independent Republicans.

—While two Jackson township boys named Funk were returning from Sunday school a week ago last Sunday the smaller of the two tackled vigorously by a bald eagle, which struck him down and tore his clothing and flesh severely. The brother, a young man, came to the rescue with a club and the bird turned upon him, but after inflicting slight injury moved a bow on the head that stunned it, when it was securely bound and taken into custody. Its length is three feet and breadth from tip to tip of wing six feet two inches and a half.

—The Odd Fellows and their families are here in full force to-day (Thursday) from Johnstown, Wilmore and Hemlock, with the county, participating with their brethren of Highland Lodge, Ebensburg, in a grand picnic at Maple Grove, in the west end of town. The Johnstown Lodges brought with them the Mineral City cornet band, a splendid musical organization, the entire party reaching town at 10 o'clock a. m. Paper was being put to press, about 11 o'clock A. M. The brethren of the "invincible," all of whom are in full regalia, were welcomed to the county capital by A. Y. Barker, Esq., on behalf of Highland Lodge, who responded on behalf of the visiting Lodges. More to learn.

—The biggest snake story of the season comes from Laurelville, Westmoreland county, and it must be true as it is vouched for by a minister of the gospel, Rev. E. Knupp, of the village above named. He says that one day last week his wife and eleven-year-old girl were berry-picking when they came upon a den of rattlesnakes and commenced a vigorous warfare upon them. At first Knupp began shooting them with a revolver, but soon discovered that there were too many of them to be dispatched in that way, whereupon they resorted to the use of poles. The result was, so Rev. Mr. Knupp says, that they killed one hundred and fifty, and might have made it two hundred or more if they had kept on at the work. Judging by the joints of the rattles, some of the snakes were twenty years old Laurelville is at the base of Chestnut Ridge, a famous region for rattlesnakes.

—Reports embracing the standing of each attendant at our public schools are issued to pupils every second week. This is a new feature introduced by the efficient principal, Mr. Riddle, and is for the purpose of letting the parents know the *progress, deportment, tardiness* and *absence* of their children. It is a step in the true direction, and will personally take upon themselves the authority to remain away from school without consulting the wishes of either the parent of teacher, and are supposed by their parents to be at school. The teacher has no recourse in such a case, and it is the duty of parents to see that their children are regularly in attendance at school, unless excused for good and sufficient reasons. These reports, if they receive the proper attention of parents, will obviate all such difficulties. If the pupil's course is to be approved, the parent's signature on the report will indicate such approval; after which they are to be returned to the teacher in charge. This is an excellent plan for the benefit intended, and we predict for it gratifying results.

—R. L. Davis, of Julian street, requests us to tender his thanks to the people of Ebensburg for the measure of patronage heretofore extended him, and the promise is made by him that no pains will be left untouched to merit a continuance of the same. He has, in his store-room, a first-class stock of all sorts of foot-wear for men, women and children—a better class of goods, he flatters himself, than can be shown over the counter elsewhere in Ebensburg. Make a note of this, and be governed accordingly. Special attention is directed by Robert to his stock of men's heavy winter boots—the first stock of the season. As to ladies' wear for cold weather, it would be strange indeed if a neater, nicer, tidier or better article could be found anywhere. A representative of the FREEMAN took a look through Mr. Davis' rooms last evening, and will vouch for his averment as above. In addition, it may be said that any and every pair of boots or shoes sold by him is warranted to be precisely as represented.

—A month or so ago we published an account of the daring robbery near Newry Germany, a few miles south of this place, by three men supposed to be tramps, who rushed out of the woods and dragged William Conrad, a Jonnstown sewing machine agent, from his buggy, knocked him down, and abstracted forty-five dollars from his pocket book. The Johnstown *Tribune* of last Saturday states that on the previous Tuesday Conrad left that place rather suddenly, and that there are many rumors concerning him and his cause of departure, one of which is that he is a defaulter to the American Sewing Machine Company, of which he is agent. One of the Company's collectors had been in Johnstown for the purpose of examining into Conrad's affairs, but with what result we have not yet learned. If all that is now said about him is true, we don't believe that he was robbed to any alarming extent near New Germany or any other place. The country seems to be full of such men of late years and we await further developments in the case with some interest.

The Greenback-Labor Convention.

A FULL COUNTY TICKET NOMINATED AND CONGRESSIONAL CONFEREES CHOSEN

What was known as the Greenback-Labor convention of Cambria county met in the Arbitration room of the new Court House, this place, last Monday afternoon. Ninety-two delegates comprised the body, which was called to order at 2 o'clock by Jonas B. Kauffman, Chairman of the County Committee. Mr. Kauffman made a lengthy introductory address, in the course of which he threw a hue which was truly roseate on the future of the G. L.'s. He said, in effect, that he had attended some late State Convention, and that he knew it for a fact that the Knights of Labor endorsed the attitude of the G. L.'s in this State and presumably in this county. "Let us stick shoulder to shoulder," he said, "and march arm in arm, and all will be well with us."

Henry Mellon was named for temporary chairman, but he declined to show up. On motion, Mr. Kauffman was thereupon chosen both temporary and permanent chairman, and a very good one he made, too.

Peter Litzell and Anselm Bradley were appointed Secretaries.

The list of delegates was then called, and the following gentlemen answered to their names: Allegheny Twp.—Anselm Bradley. Cambria borough—W. H. Miller, 2d ward. Carrolltown, James C. Easly. Chest Springs—Henry Mellon, John E. McKenzie. Clearfield Twp.—John Durbin, John A. Storm. Coopersdale—Barthol'w Fleming. East Conemaugh—J. B. Kaufman. Ebensburg, East ward, L. Rodgers, W. T. Davis; West ward, Peter Rehghard. Franklin—G. S. Paul. Gallitzin—John T. Dempsey. Johnstown—John W. Seigh, 1st ward; Jacob C. Davis, 2d ward; John T. Flattery, 3d ward; Peter Litzell, 5th ward. Susquehanna Twp.—John McCormick. Washington Twp.—John Maxwell. Woodvale—M. J. McCoy. Lower Yoder—F. S. Dysart.

The national platform and the State platform and ticket were endorsed.

There was some diversity of opinion amongst the delegates on the question whether a full county ticket should be placed in nomination, or whether a ticket struck from the Democratic and Republican tickets in about equal proportions wouldn't answer the purpose better. Finally, on motion of M. J. McCoy, it was concluded to nominate a full county ticket.

Prior to getting down close to business, Mr. Dysart called on Delegate W. T. Davis —"Chaplain" Davis—to give his political experience. Mr. Davis responded as follows:

I want too git ought of these infurnel corrupt wrings everything is rotten—both the other parties. Let us carry the starrs and stripees to victoria. draw on me for enny amount.

Anthony Will, of Chest Springs, and Jacob Trefts, of Johnstown, were nominated for Assembly by acclamation.

After John Flattery, Mr. J. McCoy, John W. Seigh and John Durbin had declined to run, John Arthurs, of Johnstown, was named and unanimously nominated for Sheriff.

The other candidates nominated were: Poor House Director, Lewis Rodgers of Ebensburg; Jury Commissioner, Jas. G. Easly, of Carrolltown; Auditor, Samuel W. Miller, of Johnstown. All these gentlemen were chosen by acclamation.

Messrs. M. J. McCoy, Henry Mellon and John Flattery were appointed conferees to meet other conferees from Somerset, Bedford and Blair counties to place in nomination a candidate for Congress. They were not instructed.

John W. Seigh was declared Chairman of the County Committee for the ensuing year.

All delegates present were declared members of the new County Committee, the vacancies in which will be filled hereafter.

It was often said of Gen. Armstrong, the G. L. candidate for Governor of Pennsylvania, will speak in Cambria county twice during the campaign. He will speak once in Johnstown, and once in Ebensburg or some other northern point, providing enough greenbacks can be raised to pay expenses.

T. P. Ryndor, of the Altoona *Advance*, who was not a delegate but a looker-on in Venice, said a few words, followed by a gentleman named Taylor, who seemed to want an invitation to stay and stump the county for the period of a week for a consideration, but didn't get it; when, at the hour of 3.10 o'clock, the convention unravelled itself and calmly and quietly dispersed.

TRUTH STRANGER THAN FICTION.—Henry Stemmer, of the Johnstown Coal and Iron Police, has just discovered that he had a sister, of whose existence he was profoundly ignorant until a short time ago. His parents, whose name was Wimer, died in Allegheny City when he was only three months old, leaving also a daughter about three years of age. Soon after the death of his father and mother, Henry was adopted by Mr. John A. Stemmer, a well to do shoemaker of Johnstown, and the little girl by Mr. Emanuel Myers, of Berlin, Somerset county. When the civil war broke out Henry became a soldier in the army of the West, and after serving his time out and being honorably discharged, returned to Johnstown. His sister remained in the Myers family in Somerset county, and when old enough married a young man named Hauger, who lived in Berlin. Both Henry and his sister, whose name was Annie, were ignorant of the existence of each other, having been separated, as before stated, when the one was only three months and the other but three years old. About two weeks ago Henry fell in with a man who had known his father, and learned from him for the first time that when he was left an orphan a little sister shared the same fate. Henry then visited Allegheny City, and after a tedious search learned from persons who remembered his parents that his sister had been taken to Myersdale, in Somerset county. He went there, but could learn nothing definite concerning her, until he accidentally met Benjamin D. Morgan, of Berlin, who told him of a young girl who had been adopted by Mr. Myers of that place about fifteen years ago. He went with Mr. Morgan to Berlin and there found his sister, now the mother of several young children. Both were, of course, overjoyed, and the people of Berlin were greatly astonished when their relationship was made known. We are indebted for the foregoing facts to the Johnstown *Tribune* of Tuesday last.

A VEXED CLERGYMAN.

Even the patience of Job would become exhausted were he a preacher and endeavoring to interest his audience while there was keeping up an incessant coughing, making it impossible for him to be heard. Yet, how very easy can all this be avoided by simply using Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, Coughs and Colds. Trial Bottles given away at James' Drug Store, Ebensburg, Pa.

DWELLING HOUSE BURNED.—On Thursday afternoon of last week the dwelling house of our friend and patron, Mr. Alexis H. Parrish, who resides in Allegheny township, on the public road leading to Chest Springs, and about two miles west of that place, was totally destroyed by fire. A very high wind prevailed at the time, and it is supposed that a spark, or burning brand, was carried by it from a brush heap that was on fire in a field about three hundred yards distant from Mr. P.'s house, and alighting on the roof set it on fire. The fire in the roof was first seen by a man who was plowing in an adjoining field, and who at once ran to the house to notify Mr. Parrish, who at the time was up stairs with his wife, the latter being sick in bed. They succeeded in wrapping her up and carrying her on a bed tick to the house of a near neighbor, after which some of the furniture in the house, of which we understand there was quite a large quantity, was saved, together with a few articles of clothing, but everything else was destroyed. The building was insured in the Cambria Mutual for about $500, which, however, will fall far short of covering the loss of the house, furniture and other property. Mr. Parrish is a very industrious man and a most excellent citizen, and all who know him sympathize with him in his loss; but as he is in the prime of life and full of energy, we trust he will soon surmount his misfortune and be himself again, financially speaking.

IF NEARLY DEAD

after taking some highly puffed up stuff, with long testimonials, turn to Hop Bitters, and have no fear of any Kidney or Urinary Troubles, Bright's Disease, Diabetes or Liver Complaint. These diseases cannot resist the curative power of Hop Bitters; besides it is the best family medicine on earth.

IMPORTANT TO BUSINESS MEN.

Having secured the sole right to use what is known as the Blake Economizing Tablet in this county, we propose to furnish one of these very useful articles free of charge to every person who will send or bring us an order for the printing of five hundred letterheads, note-heads, bill-heads, statements, or any other work of that description, all of which we are fully prepared to do in the neatest manner and at the very lowest cash prices. Now is the time to send or bring in your orders.

"FAIR GIRL GRADUATES,"

whose sedentary lives increase those troubles peculiar to women, should use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," which is an unfailing remedy. Sold by druggists.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENCE.

CRESSON, Sept. 19, 1882.

DEAR HENRY—The scenes at Cresson and the gossip of the Mountain House have been transferred to the cities. The fine hotel at Cresson is now vacant. The departed guests, however, will miss the most delightful weather of the year. September and October are the most enjoyable of the twelve calander months on the Allegheny mountains. During these two months the most delicious breezes toy with the surface of the mountain, and set the variegated leaves of the forest quivering on the mountain slopes. It is strange that the Cresson House closed so early. It is a pity that so many pleasure seekers were forced to depart, when there was such a glorious prospect of clear skies and pleasant breezes. At this season of the year the scenery on the mountain is such as the eye never tires with. The sun, as he comes and goes in his golden chariot, sheds a glorious light over all the mountain tops, and the morning and evening song of the mountain brooks, with the fragrant air sweeping through the limbs and the leaves of the mountain trees, make music not only to the ear, but fill the soul with gratitude to God in making all these for our enjoyment and pleasure.

As an excellent notatit in off of the late D. R. M. Jackson, the founder of Cresson, painted by Dr. Jeremy Wilson, of Huntingdon county, has been presented to the Mountain House by Hon. John Scott, Edward Smith, Esq., Vice President of the Pennsylvania Railroad, and others, it is to be hoped that the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will do further honor to the memory of the illustrious founder of this great mountain resort, by erecting a Jackson monument in front of the Mountain House.

As I sit on the Callan House balcony, gazing upon the new Cresson building, which is said to be the finest structure of the kind on the continent, and watching the great stream of constantly passing trains on the Pennsylvania Railroad, carrying thousands of tons of all descriptions of merchandise and traffic, and thousands of human beings, I think of the great change a half a century has made in the conditions of things on the Allegheny mountains. The husbandman who first had the temerity to attempt to clear the surface of the mountain—the first surveyor with his compass, axe and chain—the first engineers will, if living, remember the difficulty of chain carrying and rod fixing through the mountain thickets. The trees were then so dense that it was almost impossible for a man to pass through them, being almost as impenetrable as a Mexican chapparal. The very huntsman's life was in danger in attempting to penetrate the inextricable labyrinths of the laurel thickets, the laurel being so closely woven in its evergreen shape of knots and tortuities and so interwoven as to make it difficult for an animal to pass through them. The first engineer corps that located the old Portage Railroad across the mountain, discovered the skeletons of several men who had been lost and perished in the laurel thickets. I can remember when the wildest imagination never dreamed of a railroad over the Alleghenies—when a proposed scheme for a railway over the mountain was considered impracticable, if not impossible; but to-day I see giant locomotives thundering along with a train of cars half a mile in length, screaming their defiance to the mountain's heights, the precipitous cliffs and turbulent brooks, with the echoes reverberating and over all, awakening the echoes with the voicing of their triumph. I will here incidently remark that the horse-shoe curve at Kittanning Point, on the eastern declivity of the Allegheny mountain, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, is a triumph of science.—Every where on mountain sides and in the valleys and vales of the indomitable energy and courage of the mountain pioneers and their hardy and enterprising descendents.

I presume the readers of the FREEMAN will be pleased to learn that "Chet," who at first intended to go through Virginia with the Mahone circus as Jumbo, has declined to do so. After due reflection he found that it would not do to let himself out for Jumbo to the Mahone circus, with a view to attent to turn the popular tide against Mahone in Virginia. Upon "Chet's" refusal to play Jumbo, the Hubbell committee decided to give in lieu thereof to Mahone himself $50,000, to be used in Virginia in this election, upon the implicit promise that he will see to it that six administration Congressmen are returned from the Old Dominion. It will be consoling to know that Hubbell will never see that $50,000 again, and that there is not the slightest probability—not the faintest possibility of its swelling the corruption fund of any other State. If Mahone lives up to his principles he will take the money and put it in his own pocket, which will be no greater offence than the original abstraction of it from its proper owners by Hubbell.—Two lower, meaner figures than Mahone and Hubbell were never known in American politics.

I cannot conclude this letter without saying something about the verdict of the jury of twelve men who for over one hundred days were engaged in an inquiry as to the existence of a conspiracy, which the presiding Judge told them was as plain as the noses on their faces. The remarkable ending of a by no means less remarkable trial gives much food for reflection, and in every land where the English language is spoken it is regarded as a clear case of perjury on the part of two men and one of them the foreman of the jury. Mr. Dickson evidently believed that the Government is a legitimate object of plunder, and that a man who has dealings with it is entitled to all he can steal. He acted throughout in the jury room as an attorney for Brady and the Dorseys. The universal judgment is that Dickson and Brady bribed the perjured jurors, for filthy lucre, soiled their souls with perjury, and determined that the three principal thieves, Brady and the two Dorseys, should not be convicted, but were willing to immolate the two most insignificant thieves as a political sacrifice. Many citizens of Washington, knowing the former relations of Dickson with the Dorseys and Brady, regarded it as very strange that Dickson was accepted as a juryman, and selected to perform the duty of foreman. When the Star route cases began, all the citizens acquainted with the personnel of the jury regarded the selection of Dickson as being dangerous to an honest verdict. He was objected to by all the Government counsel except Mr. Merrick, who, knowing Dickson to be an educated and accomplished gentleman, supposed him to be an honest man, and favored his selection, thinking that he would make an honest, conscientious juror. The colored juror, Brown, is an illiterate, uncouth scoundrel, but the white juror, Dickson, is an educated and accomplished scoundrel.

The older I get and the more I learn of men's actions, the more I am confirmed in my belief that all the culture and learning in the universe will not transform a born rascal into a good man, any more than they will transform a wise man into a simpleton. If a man is born a scoundrel education only equips him for more successful villainy. After all the instruction in the world the conscience is the final touchstone by which the instruction itself is tried. It is kind common sense which is most healthy and normal. No sophistry, however ingenious, can delude it. It is doubtful whether mental culture conduces to moral rectitude. It needs but little intellect to comprehend the commands of the Mosaic decalogue, or to grasp the purport of those two later and just commandments, to love God supremely, and one's neighbor as himself, on which our Saviour declared, "Hang all the law and the prophets." Academic degrees have enough salt to save the wretch who perveresely is bent on doing wrong. Nor does the lack of even the knowledge taught in books tend to weaken virtue or undermine sound principles, but rather the faculty which discriminates between the good and the evil in actions, independent of any and all cise of reason, as the nose distinguishes the agreeable and disagreeable flavors, and the ear pleasant from the unpleasant sounds.—The difference between bad and good men—knaves and honest men, is the greater degree of intelligence and enlightenment, and deliberately adopted lines of conduct which are their rules of life. In a civilized community the conscience of the most illiterate person who lives according to it consciously becomes sufficiently enlightened to make himself a harmless member of society if he desires to be. The consummate villain is usually a large degree of intellectual keenness and knows what he is about. It is not his reason or moral sense that is at fault, but his will.—If a man is born a scoundrel, education will only equip him for more successful villiany.

Religion, sliced very thin and highly polished, makes the finest of all veneers for national villainy; it is not quite so glossy as glory, but it has a deep, rich lustre that commends it to the most cultivate taste.—While religion is not responsible for Dickson clothing himself in righteous appearing garments, still honest, religious, sober minded people owe it to their church and to the Speaker to carefully learn how it is that mere department, while it does not deceive the worldly, so often opens the church door to such smooth spoken scoundrels as Dickson.

It is a hopeful, encouraging sign, however, when the Star route jurors owned up to the villianous attempts that were made to buy a verdict of acquittal for the defendants. The time was when twelve good men and true selected from the vicinage Washington wouldn't have come into court and exposed an attempt to bribe them in rendering their verdict. They would, like little men, pocket the cash and render a verdict according to contract. So it is comforting to learn that there is a visible improvement in the morals of the average Washington juryman.

G. N. S.

WILMORE, Sept. 18, 1882.

DEAR FREEMAN—I had the good fortune to attend the concert given at Wilmore last night for the benefit of St. Bartholomew's church. It was also and principally intended as a celebration of the opening of the new organ recently purchased by the congregation. It was given in the church. Inside the altar rails a platform had been erected, on which a piano had been placed, and on which most of the singing was done to the accompaniment of piano and organ by turns. To give your readers some idea of what was done, perhaps the best thing I can do is to put before them the following

PROGRAMME AND NAMES OF PERFORMERS:

Pianist—Miss Mary T. Fromald.
Director—Francis de Lapoer.

PART FIRST.

Organ Solo.....Mary T. Fromald.
Grand Chorus from Patience.....Choir.
O Salutaris (Paola Giorza).....W. M. Hoerle.
Duet to Sacred Heart.....
Misses M. Dively and S. Earber.
Tantum Ergo (Rassini).....Miss A. H. McConnell.
Torpedo and Whale (Operetta).....Choir.
Judith (Concone).....Miss Jessie Clark.

PART SECOND.

When the Tide Comes In.....H. Millard.
Mrs. M. Glassmire.
Select Solo.....W. M. Plottner.
Quis est Homo.....From Rossini's Stabat Mater.
Miss A. H. McConnell and Mrs. M. Glassmire.
Solo Select.....Miss Jessie Clark.
Solo Tenor.....Mr. W. M. Hoerle.
Waiting (H. Millard).....Miss A. H. McConnell.
Good Night.....Choir.

First there came from the gallery low, faint, as if distant sounds, swelling gradually into louder tones, till there was a grand burst of melody and harmony, which rolled through the church, delighting every ear, then gradually diminishing and dying away into silence.

Thus did the new organ extend its greeting to the assemblage, proclaiming its fitness for the temple of God and to take part in the grand chorus of creation in singing the praises of the Almighty, as the skilful fingers of Miss Mary T. Fromald moved gracefully over its keys.

The grand chorus from "Patience" was a good selection. The ladies did well; but we must say the male voices seemed to us rather weak, without any apparent excuse, in the piece. They were scarcely audible sometimes.

Paola Giorza's justly famous and beautiful "O Salutaris" was executed with good effect by Mr. W. M. Hoerle, Tenor.

The Duet to the Sacred Heart was well done by the sweet voices, Soprano and Alto, by Misses M. Dively and S. Farber.

Now appears Miss McConnell. She is received with the clapping of hands. This lady is, no doubt, well known to many of your readers, and any words of mine would fall far short of the praise which they know is due her remarkably pure, rich and full voice, and the excellent manner in which she renders any piece, however difficult, she undertakes to sing. The audience showed their appreciation of her rendering of Bassini's "Tantum Ergo" by round after round of applause till she appeared again and favored them with an encore.

"Torpedo and the Whale" is an amusing piece and was well done by the choir, the gentlemen doing better this time than in the grand chorus.

"Judith" was very fitly put about the middle of the programme, as it deserved to occupy a central position. It was certainly a feature of the entertainment that was peculiarly pleasing. It was a sort of oratorio, the burden of the song being taken from the Book of Judith, where Judith is described as saving Bethulia by cutting off the head of Holofernes, the commander of all the forces of the enemies of God's people besieging that city. Miss Clark rendered it in excellent style. She was in costume, and noted the different parts as she sang them. Such was the effect she produced that all through she held the audience spell-bound, and if, when she had finished, she was not applauded at once, it was because, as I heard a gentleman remark, it took the audience a while to get over the spell she had put them under.

Mrs. M. Glassmire played in the second part in "When the Tide Comes in." This lady also has a wonderfully sweet voice, full and rich, and an excellent manner. Her whole soul seems to go out in music, the moment she begins to trill off the notes.—Hands, harp, congregation and particularly the eyes are all sympathy with her voice, and supply her with a magnetism that gives her immediate and unbroken control over an audience. Appreciation of the pieces she sang was shown by applause that could not be satisfied but by reappearance and encores.

The programme was large. There were representatives from most all the neighboring towns. Besides Father McHugh, the pastor, there were also present Fathers Boyle, Davin, Breiley and McKeever. The proceeds, I have been informed, will probably net the church about $200.

We have reason, therefore, to congratulate the congregation of St. Bartholomew's on the success of their first concert, and hope that they will feel encouraged to bring together the mountain talent for another one before long. B.

$200.00 REWARD

Will be paid for the detection and conviction of any person selling or dealing in any bogus, counterfeit or imitation HOP BITTERS, especially Bitters or preparations with the word Hop or Hops in their name or connected therewith, that is intended to mislead and cheat the public, or for any preparation put in any form, pretending to be the same as HOP BITTERS. The genuine have cluster of GREEN HOPS (notice this) printed on the white label, and are the purest and best medicine on earth, especially for Kidney, Liver and Nervous Diseases. Beware of all others, and of all pretended formulas or recipes of HOP BITTERS published in papers or for sale as they are frauds and swindles. Whoever deals in any but the genuine will be prosecuted.

HOP BITTERS MFG CO.,
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PRIVATEERS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—Ballou's Monthly Magazine is publishing a thrilling series of pen-and-ink sketches of the war of 1812, by Captain George H. Coomer. The October number of Ballou's has a spirited story of the exploits of the celebrated schooner Macdonough, which inflicted so much injury on English commerce. These historical sketches are original and intensely thrilling. In addition, Ballou's has some beautiful illustrations and an instructive table of contents.

Back numbers can always be had. Send ten cents for a specimen copy if you newsdealer does not have it on sale.

Published by Thomes & Talbot, 23 Hawley street, Boston, Mass., at only $1.50 per annum, post paid, and for sale at all the news depots in the country at 15 cents a copy.

A Remarkable Case.

DR. HARTMAN—*Dear Sir:* I am induced by a sense of duty to the suffering to make a brief statement of the remarkable cure of myself. I was a most miserable sufferer from the various annoying and distressing diseases of delicate persons, which caused me to be confined to my bed for a long time, being too weak to even bear my weight upon my feet. I was treated by the most reputable physicians in our city, each and all saying they could do nothing for me. I had given up all hopes of ever being well.—In this condition I began to take your *Mandlin* and *Peruna*, and, I am most happy to say, in three months I was perfectly well—entirely cured without any applinances or support of any kind.

Yours truly,
MRS. H. ELLIS,
No. 500 Scott St., Milwaukee, Wis.

CATTLE KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—Four cattle—two cows, one steer, and a heifer—on the farm of Mr. Simon Weaver, near Geistown, were killed by lightning during Sunday night's storm. They had taken shelter alongside a fence, not far from a large tree. The lightning struck one of the uprights in the fence, and, shivering several of the rails into pieces, drove the splinters into the bodies of the cattle, killing them, it is presumed, almost instantly. The lightning did not take effect on the tree, which by some is regarded as rather remarkable, since it towered far above all its surroundings. But the occurrence does not seem so unusual when it is remembered that the electric current sometimes passes from the earth to the clouds, and in other instances also pursues a horizontal course.—*Johnstown Tribune.*

Satisfaction for Ten.

In our family of ten for over two years Parker's Ginger Tonic has cured headache, malaria and other complaints so satisfactorily that we are in excellent health and no expense for doctors or other medicines.—*Chronicle.*

OUT OF THE WHEEL.

LIST OF JURORS DRAWN TO SERVE AT THE DECEMBER TERM OF COURT.

Following are the names and residences of the Grand and Traverse Jurors drawn on Monday last to serve at the next term of our county court:

GRAND JURORS.

Byrne Francis, farmer, Susquehanna township.
Bush George, hooker, 2d ward, Cambria borough.
Durbin John, farmer, Clearfield township.
Griffith John, blacksmith, Croyle township.
Goughnour Philip, engineer, Franklin borough.
Good John G., farmer, Taylor township.
Hettman John, keeper, Cooperedale borough.
Horuick Martin, farmer, Richland township.

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5. A fresh and well-conducted agricultural department.
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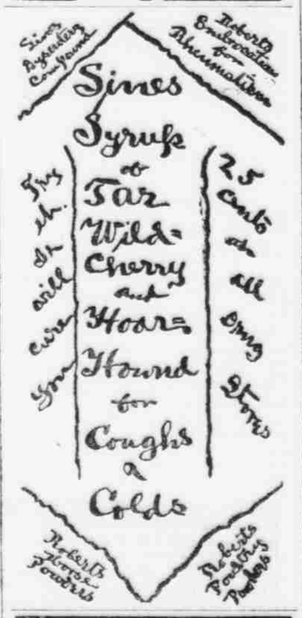

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TO THE WIVES OF FARMERS.

The wives of farmers should be as well posted as their husbands, in regard to the material changes which are everyday being made in the profession to which they are allied; not only for present information, but for future reliance, when perhaps the husbandman having reaped his last harvest, shall himself have been carried home, carrying his sheaves with him.

There is no greater mistake than the one so often made, that of removal of families to cities and towns after the death of the father who spent his life cultivating a home for them.

Removed to entirely new scenes and a different order of life, at a growing stage, the children are torn from their old roots without having gathered sufficient strength to strike the new ones firmly, and all their lives pay the forfeit in half fulfilled desires and unsettled longings for the things which their early upheaval has rendered impossible of attainment, in town or country.

Especially is this so with the daughters of America, where womanhood, by an injurious custom which is enfeebling the human race, begins ten, nay fifteen, years too early. The uprooting of their first habits of life changes into a chaotic melange what would in time have become a well-ordered life. New desires and fresh hopes are engrafted on the stems of those which never reached fruition, and the whole character is weakened and thrown out of its course. It usually ends in the daughters marrying some town-bred youth of feeble physique and still more feeble morals, and they add their quota of bandy-legged and short-lived children to the general mass of unhealthy babies, who live a little, suffer a good deal, and, if fortunate, die early; else reach a maturity that is bad for themselves, unwholesome for the nation, and a living protest against forced maternity and disordered lives.

The sons, nine times out of ten, become the hangers-on of places where excitements of various kinds are retailed in various forms; and the usefulness of lives, spent in cultivating their nature along with the soil, is changed to the aimless leisure or the wild license of a life which prefers city slums to country purity. The very wildest of city youths are those who, are accustomed to city sights and opportunities, come within their influence and drink of the stagnant cup it offers to youth of all discriptions. Truth is, one needs not look for the gardens of Circe; they and the swine are to be found in every city in the world.

It should not be so. Oh, no—but it is.

Then, we repeat, let the women of the farm keep themselves abreast with all the knowledge pertaining to the profitable culture of the soil; and should they oe left without husband or father, stay upon the farm and cultivate it to their own growth and good, and to that of the whole world. In this way may women best show their independence, their ability to stand alone.

Nor does this life preclude the fulfillment of every aspiration, no matter in what direction. For the eye of her who would model the human form, or paint the clear hues of flower and sky, and bending foliage, what higher tutoring could their be than the swart forms, stepping freely from the glebe and hill, and the glorious coloring of a summer day in the wide reaches of the country.

They have the very thing that poor city artists tramp hundreds of miles to gain; and surely the very soul of music lies in gurgling brook and bird song, in the sough of the wind, the rustle of corn blades, and the tender humming of insects in the grain.

The duties of the household leave, or should leave ample leisure for these, and the very physical labor that wearies the body, prepares the soul for all such influences. Stay, then, where the nature of all things show clean on their surface, and where "to be" and "to grow" are synonymous terms. Stay there until manhood and womanhood, then into the cities, if you will, to make them cleaner, sweeter, stronger, instead of adding to their weakness, their vileness and wasting disorder.

CHINESE FISHERMEN.—An English missionary to China, the Rev. George Smith, says that, on one of his aquatic excursions, he saw some Chinese fishermen at their vocation in a way to quite astonish him. They had a model of a fish made of bright tin, which was slowly dragged along at the end of a string fastened to the end of a boat. The fish in all directions swam toward the decoy. It seemed to possess a peculiar fascination. Far back in the rear was another boat, carrying a net; when it was supposed there were fish enough congregated about the object of their attraction, the oarsman slacked a little, while the net men approached and dropped the seine, widely extended; they then gradually brought the extremities together, and generally made a successful haul.

Those same people have with long practice another adroit method of fishing, which might be practiced here with equal advantage. They hang a highly bright varnished strip of board along the outside of the gunwale of the boat, at an angle about that of a roof a house. When ready on the fishing ground, torches are lighted. The varnished board intensifies the light and throws it at an angle far off into the water. Curiosity or some other sentiment prompts the fish to follow up the rays. They rush on with such speed that when they see the boat, which seems to be an obstruction, they leap over the powlocks inside, just where they are wanted.

Another method practiced, which the observant missionary often saw, was by trained cormorants. They dived down from the boat, and rarely failed to bring up fishes in their bills. To prevent them from swallowing the prey, each had a metallic ring in his throat through which nothing could pass. Occasionally it was removed that the birds might be encouraged with a few morsels of food.

HOW ANIMALS HELP EACH OTHER.—Darwin in his "Descent of Man," has many kind things to say about animals. Social animals, he tells us, perform little services for each other. Horses nibble and cows lick each other. Monkeys pick from each other burs and thorns, and parasites. Wolves and some other beasts of prey hunt in packs, and aid each other in attacking their victims. Pelicans fish in concert. The Hamadryas baboons turn over stones to find insects, and when they come to a large one, as many as can stand around turn it over and share the booty.

Social animals mutually defend each other. Brehm encountered in Abyssinia a great troop of baboons which were crossing the valley; the latter were attacked by dogs, but the old males immediately hurried down from the rocks, and, with mouths wide open, roared so fearfully that the dogs precipitately retreated. They were again encouraged to the attack; but by this time all the baboons had re-ascended the height except a young one about six months old, who loudly called for aid, climbed on a block of rock and was surrounded. Now one of the largest males, a true hero, came nown the mountain, slowly went to the young one, coaxed him, and finally led him away, the dogs being too much astonished to make an attack.

On another occasion an eagle seized a young monkey, which, by clinging to a branch, was not at once carried off; it cried loudly for assistance, upon which the other members of the band, with much uproar, rushed to the rescue, surrounded the eagle, pulled out so many feathers that he no longer thought of his prey, but only how to escape.

THE best butter from grass is further improved by feeding the cows a little corn-meal.

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TOOTH CANNOT SLIP.

Farmers can save the price of one of these Harrows in a very short time, in time and labor saved in going over the ground, as once going over prepares and mellows it up in such a condition to receive the seed as would not be obtained in going over three or four times with any of the ordinary Harrows. It is also the best seed-coverer in the world.

Ground prepared by this Harrow will yield a larger crop than by any other agricultural implement, because it pulverizes the ground thoroughly, cuts the soil from the bottom, shakes it up, and leaves it in a loose condition; in so doing it shakes out all grass, thistle and weeds, leaving them on the surface in the sun, where they die much quicker than if half covered up. For sale by

G. HUNTLEY, Agent.
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WARM AND HOT SPRINGS.

The springs called thermal springs are found in all latitudes, at various elevations above the sea, and in most of the geological formations. The word thermal does not, however, denote a spring of any particular degree of temperature, and is far from signifying that the spring to which it is applied are all equally warm; for any spring is thermal, the water of which is warmer than the annual temperture of the place where it occurs. In the equatorial regions, where mean annual temperature is about eighty degrees, a thermal spring should have a temperature of about eighty-five degrees, while in the northern parts of the earth, as, for example, at Yakutsk, in Siberia, where the year's temperature does not exceed fifteen degrees, it need be only a little above that. The waters of thermal springs maintain an equable temperature, and must therefore come out of depths in the earth at which variations in the temperature of the air exert no influence. According to Bousingault, this depth in the tropics is only a little more than one or two feet, but between forty-eight degrees and fifty two degrees of north latitude, it is between sixty-six and ninety-three feet below the surface. Besides the springs that are called thermal, many springs are found the temperature of which exceed the highest mean temperature of the year, and are called warm springs. Samples are the spring at Carlsbad, 167 degrees; that of Weisbaden, 128 degrees; those of Baden-Baden 154 to 111 degrees etc. The depth from which the waters come may be approximately calculated by the rule that the temperature increases one degree for every ninety feet below the surface. Hence the water of the bubbling spring at Carlsbad is supposed to come from a depth of 6,300 feet.

A third class of springs, the boiling springs, geysers or hot springs, whose temperature is near the boiling point of water, are peculiar in respect to the places where they appear. They are found only in volcanic regions; are numerous in Iceland, where there are more than a hundred of them; on the north island of New Zealand, where they are abundant in the neighborhood of Roto Mahada, or Hot Lake: and near the Yellowstone lake, the Fire-hole and Madison rivers, in the region of the Wind River mountains, in the United States, where some 800 of them are grouped within a certain well-defined area.

DISTANCE APART OF POTATO HILLS AND ROWS.—A New England potato raiser of note writes to a Springfield paper his advice and experience: "The shortness and scarcity of last season's crop have taught us some lessons in regard to it, that it is well to heed. It has been shown that foreign potatoes can be put upon our market and can be sold at sixty to eighty cents a bushel and at profit. This shows that we must learn to produce our crop for less than fifty cents a bushel. The yield per acre can be very much increased by proper planting, cultivation and cleanliness. Weeds and a large yield of potatoes rarely grow together. Distance between rows and hills very materially affects the yield per acre. With rows and hills at three and a half feet apart each way, there will be three thousand five hundred and fifty-five hills per acre, and allowing forty hills to a bushel, the yield would be eighty-eight and a half bushels. Reduce the distance to three feet each way, and we got four thousand, four hundred and forty hills and allowing the same number of hills to a bushel, it would give one hundred and twenty-one bushels per acre. Again, let the rows remain the same distance, and put the hills only one foot apart, and fourteen thousand, five hundred hills will give a yield of three hundred and sixty-three bushels per acre, allowing the same number of hills per bushel. Now different varieties require different distances, and I would recommend that all small top varieties be planted still closer than three by one foot. On clean and clear land this crop will grow with rows only thirty-three inches apart, or six rows to each rod in width. At this distance, with the hills one foot apart, the acres will have fourteen thousand eight hundred and twenty hills, and the yield (still allowing forty hills to the bushel) would be four hundred bushels per acre. Thus the distance between rows and hills affects the yield.

TOPPING CORNSTALKS.—Mr. Almon Benson, Centre Harbor, relates to the Concord, N. H. *Monitor* some experiments caretully made and determined, first, as to topping cornstalks. The ears were better filled and the kernals plumper and of a more satisfactory color on the stalks let alone. There was no apparent difference in the time of ripening. Next, trimming pumpkin vines which covered the ground. He cut the barren branches from a quarter of an acre. The effect was that growth of fruit was arrested on that quarter. The pumpkin remained of a pale yellow; none were bright or crisp; many shriveled. On the rest of the field the crop was good. Thirdly, he placed a stake in the middle of three rows of Excelsior potatoes, and on one side of the stake, picked all the blossoms off as they appeared. There was a gain of almost five ounces per hill on the side where the flowers were removed. The obvious lesson of these results is that forceful means are rebelled against in the vegetable kingdom as well as in the animal. Nature, submits, however, to gentle guidance; a tree or a vine may have its superfluous parts suppressed by an early pinch, as in the case of the potatoes, with benefit to the plant. But to let objectionable branches grow and then to lop them off—too late to benefit what is left—is a piece of violence severely resented. The principle of timely stopping by a mere pinching off the unexpanded end of a shoot, without removing any fully opened or active leaves, is a most useful one that can be and should be applied from May onward for improving the shape and increasing the fertility of all sorts of trees and vines. It is largely practiced in garden culture of mellons, tomatoes, strawberries and grapes, and all other young fruit trees. The best culturists are assiduous pinchers, especially through June.

OATS FOR YOUNG PIGS.—Since there is an assured abundant yield of oats, the following is of interest to those who are skimping their pigs, because of the scarcity of corn: The value of oats as food for young pigs from the time they first begin to eat until winter, and even later, is not duly appreciated by many Western farmers who adhere strictly to a corn diet, upon the presumption that in ordinary times corn is the cheaper feed. The truth is, for the best development of the pig in all its appointments corn is the most unsuitable feed that can be given it. While it is the best known for fattening, after the animal is sufficiently developed in frame for this process to be carried on, it is the one grain that is the most deficient in the natural elements for building up that frame ready to receive the flesh, that is grown, while of the grains that flourish in our usual hot and arid summers, oats are best adapted to the want of the incipient worker.

A FARMER writing to an exchange says: I had a mare some years ago that had a large wart on her side where the harness had kept it sore. In summer flies made it worse. To prevent this I put on a good daub of tar, and in a few weeks the wart was killed and disappeared. I have frequently tried it since on horses and cattle, and seldom had occasion to use a second application. The remedy is simple and effectual.

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CHOCOLATE,
CIGARS,
CINNAMON,
CLOVES,
CLOTHES PINS,
COFFEES,
CORN STARCH,
CORSET JEANS,
COMBS,
CRACKERS,
CREAM TARTER,
CURRANTS,
DRIED APPLES,
" CORN,
" PEACHES,
DRESS LININGS,
EXTRACTS and ESSENCES,
FIGS,
FISH,
" HOOKS,
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FLOUR,
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GUN CAPS,
" POWDER,
HAIR PINS,
HAMS,
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HOMINY,
HOOKS and EYES,
HOSE,
INDIGO,
INK,
JELLIES (all kind),
LAMP CHIMNEYS,
" WICKS,
" BURNERS,
LAUDANUM,
LEAD PENCILS,
LEMONS,
LINEN CRASH,
MACARONI,
MATCHES,
MOLASSES,
MUSLINS,
MUSTARD,
NAILS,
NEEDLES,
NUTS,
OILS,
ORANGES,
PENS,
PENHOLDERS,
PEPPER,
PINS,
PIPES,
PRUNES,
RAISINS,
RICE,
ROPE HALTERS,
SALT,
SARDINES,
SCISSORS,
SCRUB BRUSHES,
SEW'G MACH'E OIL,
SHIRTINGS,
SHOE LACERS,
SHOT,
SILK TWIST,
" THREAD,
SOAPS,
SPICES,
STARCH,
STOCKINGS,
STOVE POLISH,
SUGARS,
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